The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,607.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.. 7 As. per line.
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In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACFARLANE—April 16th, at Breach Candy, the wife of John Macfarlane, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFERIES—ETRIDGE—April 15th, at the Established Kirk, by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, Thomas William Browne Jefferies, formerly a Merchant of this city, elder son of the late Thomas Jefferies, Esq., Merchant, and Consular Agent to His Excellency, the late Baron de Kandal, Governor General of Goa, and to the Government of Goa, and Portuguese States in India, and Agent to the Government of the Mauritius, Bombay, to Mary Elizabeth, relict of Sir George Etridge, of Madras, and only daughter of the late Captain William Frederick Nixon, of the Nair Brigade.—No Cards.

DEATH.

STRIP—April 14th, at Camp, Ahmedabad, John Strip, aged 67 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat........	8th	22nd	,, Bushire........	23rd	6th
,, B. Abbas......	11th	25th	,, Lingah........	25th	9th
,, Lingah	12th	26th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire......	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched as above on 17th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about....................	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P. Commander R. Taunton will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada........	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras........	9	23
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	10	24
,, Tuticorin		21	,, Galle........	13	
,, Colombo		20	,, Colombo		27
,, Galle	7		,, Tuticorin........		
,, Negapatam	[illegible]	24	,, Cochin	15	29
,, Madras	13	27	,, Calicut	16	30
,, Coconada	15	29	,, Cannanore	17	1
,, Vizagapatam	16	30	,, Mangalore	18	1
,, Bimlipatam	16	30	,, Carwar........	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 584 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. Turner, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st May.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1864.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin........	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry.	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla......	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore....	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore......	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	,,	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1898 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain Mathven, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY the 20th April at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 17th instant through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 17th.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Thursday, 18th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Saturday morning.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government) to sail about 30th inst.

THE favourite Passenger Ship "EDWIN FOX," 800 Tons Register, A. S. Molison, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox.*

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agent, of ship *Dilharree.*

Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class Ship "HYDRABAD," 1,339 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Captain on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Sassoon Buildings, No 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take Delivery of their respective Goods, failing which, all Packages, as they are ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Concerned. Captain Charles Pike will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Merwanjee Framjee.*

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CESTRIAN," Captain McGarry, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Cestrian.*

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK-CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,

J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the Bombay Shareholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, beg to call a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Bank's premises, that the Committee may account for their proceedings to the Shareholders and ascertain their opinion as to the proposed resuscitation of the Commercial Bank.

T. F. PUNNETT, Honorary Secretary.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb..........	Rs. 1	8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	2	0
Rose Pekoe	1	12
Orange Pekoe	1	8
Hyson Green................................	2	0
Flowery Pekoe	2	0
Congou	1	4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,

Auctioneers.

13th April, 1867.

MR. ARTHUR PICARD is authorized to Sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

JULES, SIEGFRIED, & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,

FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Letters and Receipts, &c., for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.

NARAYEN CRISTNA, LAUD.

GOVIND BALCRISTNA.

Liquidators.

10th April, 1867.

THE Practice of allowing HAMALS, and other MENIALS in charge of Offices during the absence of Members of the Firm, to sign Receipts for Telegrams in the NATIVE CHARACTER, being found to render very difficult, in fact almost impossible, any immediate check on the correct delivery of Telegrams so signed, owing to the similarity of the Native Character, and Names, it is particularly requested that Merchants, and others, in the habit of receiving Messages, will make arrangements for the Receipts being signed with the recognised signature of the Firm, or some other authorized signature, or Stamp, which should be entered in a Book about to be circulated for that purpose.

W. N. BROOKE,

Supt., Govt. Telegraph, Bombay Department.

Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Banks Premises in Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the despatch of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts of the Bank made up to the 31st December 1866, and the Director's Report thereon.

2nd. To consider the position of the Bank, and if so determined to pass Resolutions to the following effect:—

1st. That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed with all the powers conferred by Act 10 of 1866.

3rd. That the remuneration to be paid to the said Liquidator or Liquidators be fixed.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators shall have the powers given by section 174 of Act 10 of 1866 to compromise all calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Bank, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Bank, or the winding up of the Bank, generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator or Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be closed from the 16th of April instant, until after the General Meeting of the Shareholders of which Notice is given above. JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.........	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks........	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,, 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,, 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,, 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,, 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants........	,, 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants........	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	,, 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits ,, ...	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. .... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in........	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in........	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways........	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags........	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug........	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE who lately traded in Bombay as D. BYRAMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, on the 5th instant, it is ordered that the creditors of the said DADABHOY BYRAMJEE (who have not yet done so) do send particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of the Trustees of the said Estate, at his office, Rampart Row, at the premises partly occupied by the Commercial Bank of India and the East on or before FRIDAY the 19th day of April instant, or that in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1867.

DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for the Trustees.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,

Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

ARRIVED BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

PERRY'S BOSTONITE TABLETS (handsomely bound in brass edged Morocco covers) equal to Ivory and not liable to split or warp.

Strongly bound folding blotting pads of thick white paper, made expressly to pattern.

MONEY POUCHES; in Russia, crossed bound, and plain.

HERE IT IS, indexed, for assisting the memory; bound in Morocco.

PERRY'S GRAVITATING INKSTANDS, for the office or study.

RIMMEL'S PELLUCID GLYCERINE SOAP.

POCKET BOOKS, Elegant and Plain, of sizes.

MORDAN'S and CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, in variety.

SAVONS MONSTRES, PETROLINE SOAP.

LADIES BACK COMBS of various elegant patterns.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,

Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY 10th instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,

Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th April, 1867.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 3rd instant, viz.

1st. To alter clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of shareholders required to form a quorum.

2nd. To alter clause 10 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.

3rd. To alter clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by SAMULDASS RAGHUNATHDASS, LUCKMIDASS CULLIANJEE, PUNDLICK NARRAYEN, MANECKLALL VIZBHOOCANDASS and MUNCHARAM PETTAMBER to the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation for payment to them of dividends DUE on the letters of allotment of the said Corporation Nos 56, 779, 1156, 1553, 887, 889, 926, 1303, 144, 1301, 136, 1480, 990, 1098, 1088, 1420, 484, 1962, 1269, 1193, 1363, 564, 607, 477, 587, 1635, 563, 1448, 856, 626, 1090, 1584, 521, 721, 181, 1270, 1391, 1595, 1151, 473, 726, 1400, 809, 1008, 461, and standing in the names of the following persons viz. Chuggunlal Muncharam, Abdool Humeed, Nanabhai Tricumjee, Humar Maladin, Chunilal Moteelal, Narronbhoy Pranjevon, Vullee Goolamanee, Pestonjee Burjorjee, Hubib Hoosan, Goolam Saheb Mumbdoo, Khairaz Premjee, Raghoo Shamjee, Pragjee Khengar, Raghoo Ramdass, Arthur William Reynalds, Thomas McQueen, Washington Irving, Hoosan Cassum, John Mahomed Sayen, Robinson Boustead, Lemanmarks, Haree Narrayen, Sullay Mahomed, Shaik Esmail, Allaraki Curumsey, Dewjee Ludha, G. W. Lewis, Ludha Kurreem, Somar Mobomed, Bhawoo Mahadeva, Jehangeer Hormusjee, Cullianjee Nanjee, Sakulchund Jetha, Jeychund Premchund, Gumputram Tricundass, Ryman Khan, Curroona Sunker Kassowram, Amroodeen Nugsdew, Dajee Bapoo Naique, Joseph Ross, Govind Luckmichund, Moolnarayen Maharazwalla, Jugonath Raghunath, Damoder Ramchunder, Mookumchund Moteechund.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims in respect of the shares abovementioned are required to make the same known in writing to the said Official Liquidator at his office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from receiving any dividend on the said shares.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,

Attorneys for Samuldass Rughunathdass and others.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c

Principal Articles of the Calendar.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

Chronological Cycles.

Quarter Terms, and Ember days.

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Eclipses

Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons

Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.

Calendar for the 19th Century

Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month

Counting-house Calendar for 1867

Holidays allowed by Government

Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews

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Table of Salutes to European Functionaries

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DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency

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List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,

JAMES HOSSACK,

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,

Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants.

Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.

Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.

Contractors Tools.

Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co, Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say: "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in Compensation or part Compensation for such Transfer or Sale such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say: That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,

AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with

AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,

DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf

DRAUGHT PORTER }

DRAUGHT CIDER,

DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 19th (Good Friday) to MONDAY, 22nd instant, both days inclusive:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,

R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,

G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),

J. WINDRAM, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),

D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited.)

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Folios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE OPERA IN THE STEREOSCOPE—A Series of beautifully coloured transparent Stereographs, with day and night effects, each Opera is represented in 12 Scenes—price Rs. 24—the following are available—ROBERT LE DIABLE, L'AFRICAINE, CENDRILLON, LA BICHE AU BOIS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

IMPROVED STEREOSCOPE WITH BINOCULAR ADJUSTING EYE—PIECES to suit all sights, they are extremely powerful in their effects, and elegant in design. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STANHOPE AND CODDINGTON LENSES by Elliott, in Electrum Mounts—price respectively Rs. 14 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE IMPROVED COMPENSATED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by Negretti and Zambra, with complete Table, Engraved upon Dialplate, indicating attitudes from 1,000 to 20,000 feet, price in Electro Silver case. Rs. 90.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IMPROVED POCKET SEXTANTS by Elliott with Telescope and Sling Case. Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS, a small and elegant supply for 50, 100 and 200 Portraits.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER. 30 and 40 inches wide—a small supply.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES just received.

Weighing to 8 ounces, and 16 tolas	Rs. 12	8
Weighing to 16 ounces and 32 tolas	,, 20	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAVES' POCKET LETTER WEIGHER for inland and foreign postage—correct, and durable in case. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.

Cast and Double Sheer Steel.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.

Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.

Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,

D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1867, at 12 o'clok, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 6th April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to proceed with the settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Association, COPIES of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and further grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories, should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before 5 P.M., of WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,

Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Arbitrators will submit a Report of their proceedings, and of the prospects of the Liquidation under the Deed of arrangement, and the Creditors will be requested to decide upon the future action to be taken, as regards the final distribution of assets, and adjustment of the Estate.

F. A. SPENCER,

Bombay, 5th April 1867. Manager to the Arbitrators.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

ON and after the 15th instant, Six Sets of GOVERNMENT QUARTERS will be available at Matheran. They are plainly furnished, but Occupants must bring their own House Linen—cooking and servants.

The following is the Scale of Charges for each Set:—

Subaltern	15	Rupees per Month.
Captain	25	,, ,,
Field Officer..........	45	,, ,,
Non Military..........	60	,, ,,

Preference of Occupancy will be given to Sick Officers.

Further information may be obtained from the Superintendent to whom all applications should be addressed.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Matheran, 3rd April 1867.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,

J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.

Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.

Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.

Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,

Operator and General Manager.

CELLARETTES, MUFFINEERS, BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES. An elegant assortment of the above, in Electro-plate, just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BUTTER POTS, elegantly mounted in Electro-plate, in a variety of handsome designs, just received by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST imported "Ex BAYARD." HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw attention of his Constituents and the public to the following Goods which he has just unpacked. They consist of:—

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

Newly designed brilliant composition for polishing shoes, Harness and Goods of Carriages, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessiate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

For prices and further particulars apply at

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,

74, King William Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores. G. B. GLADDING.

MESSRS. HEERALALL AND COMPANY—AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land together with a building thereon, situate, lying or being in Juggeewun Keeka Street, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1101, 1102, 1103, by admeasurement 2722/9 square yards 53 feet in length and 23 feet in breadth and assessed under No. 15 and 16, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the sweepers' passage, on the West by the Juggeewun Keeka Street, on the North by the house of Jeevan Ramjee Gheewallah, and on the South by the house of Shewakram Wishnooram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank, 10th April 1867.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London a fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

WINES & SPIRITS of different seals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per Dozen.

Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.

Price Lists on application.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co.,

Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Opheclide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra........	150
Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts	140
Bass or Euphonium. in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons	140
CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy to blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat........	200
BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each	150
SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c.. complete in case	200
NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*	
OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made........	140
BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution	140
Bass Slide Trombone in G and F........	80
TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide........	60
Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons	120
Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide	55
Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons	90
CONTRABASSES in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardons"	200
Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above	180
DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms ...	120

BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c. [illegible]

THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATI[illegible] DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum[illegible] of the day, is now be[illegible] side Drum of the wh[illegible] World. A few of [illegible] made of sheet B[illegible] braced with [illegible] half t[illegible]

CYM[illegible]

CY[illegible]

[illegible]

CL[illegible] F[illegible] OBOE[illegible] It is [illegible] nufactu[illegible] their sp[illegible] this acco[illegible] nately c[illegible] nufacture[illegible] which each [illegible] it will be f[illegible] der of and i[illegible] *their kind* a[illegible]

Rampart R[illegible]

Stock [illegible]

NOTICE.—Mr. F[illegible] day joined me in business [illegible] Broker. J. P. [illegible]

7, Church Gate Street, 11th April, 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INV[illegible] RECLAMATION AND DOCK CO[illegible] MITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] in the above named Company on whic[illegible] CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on [illegible] last, together with Interest at the rate of [illegible] annum from due date, shall not have bee[illegible] Office on or before the 1st day of June 1[illegible] solutely FORFEITED for the benefit of [illegible] terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Dire[illegible]

RITCHIE, STEU[illegible]

Secretaries a[illegible]

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April[illegible]

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—[illegible] per steamer "MALTA."

Prime York Hams.

Middleton Bacon.

Double Gloster Cheese.

Cheddar Cheese.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay[illegible]

JUST received, a very handso[illegible] real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and C[illegible]

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK [illegible] NEN of the finest texture, just u[illegible] Table Cloths of various dimensions, and [illegible] match. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 34 i[illegible]

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING [illegible] TRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, [illegible] CAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has [illegible] services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA."

No. 6 Hummum Street Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received per Steamer "MALTA," a Handsome and Elegant Consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED per Steamer "MALTA," a handsome collection of real Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the Bombay FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon'ble Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, to settle the List of Contributories of the above named Company, Copies of all Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and other grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories should be left at the Office of the undersigned on or before 5 P. M. of SATURDAY the 20th day of April instant.—Dated this 15th day of April 1867.

DALLAS & Co.,

Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

ALL Persons having Claims [illegible] or being indebted to the Estate of the late [illegible] COSTELLOE, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, within 30 days from this date, after which, no claim will be entertained.

HENRY BEVILLE, Major,

President Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 8th April 1867.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the Bombay City Press, 51 Kalbadavie.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Enquiry continues for Royal and Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 65 and Rs. 67 respectively: in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	67 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs8 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	brokers' Banking Company ...	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	35	......	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	19¼	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
600,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	14 p share
3750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	80 p c. pm
1,000,000	250	[illegible]	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C...	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of In...	65 per share
......	250	100	......	Guzerat Ban...	55 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

......	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
3,000,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	50 p. share.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100.
Do ...	30 days' sight ...	99⅛.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98⅛.
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ...	218 nominal.
China House Bills	60 days sight	213.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	9 do

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ...	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ...	92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 ...	85½
" " " " " 1842-43 ...	
" " " " " 1854-55 ...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	102
Five and a half per cent. ...	108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolus ...	" 296
Mexican Dollars ...	" 220
German Crowns ...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	" 223
Bar Silver ...	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf ...	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English ...	" 16-0

...ARKET REPORT.

...16TH APRIL.

...andies.

...k certificate,

...on duty, from

..., from Deesa.

... on sick certi-

... leave, from Kirkee.

...e, from Poona.

...Staff Corps, on sick leave,

...Medical Department, on leave, from

...aptain 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from

...utenant Colonel, Commandant 3rd Light ...leave, from Poona

...Master 109th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

...ain S., Commissary of Ordnance, on leave, ...d.

...rgeon C. C., 18th Hussars, on sick leave, to

...geon C., Bhopal Political Agency, on sick ...England.

...D., on medical certificate, to Neilgherries.

...R., 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

...n Major, Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

...ant Colonel, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, on ...a.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

....	McCallum	Bussoora, April 4.
....	Teasdale	Mandavie, April 12.
....	Nacoda	Cochin, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

....	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.
....	Clark	Liverpool.
....	Brough	Liverpool.
....	Gachet	Malabar Coast.

...ls obtained their port clearances yesterday :— ...hiay, R. K. Gahan, bound to Malabar Coast. ..., J. Stitch, bound to Liverpool.

...S IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

...l. signifies "commenced loading."

	FOR LONDON.	
	...rian, Piggie—Captain.	(c. l. April 3)
	...Fox,—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
558	Adriana Patronila, Brewk—Captain.	
935	Andaman, Asplet—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 10)
1031	Apelles, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 10)
1319	Bayard, Jackson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1178	Beaun Uamba, Mccan—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
703	Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 27)
1222	Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
859	Confidence, Makeller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
753	Constance, Rogers—Volkart Brothers.	(c. l. April 1)
1297	Dilhurree, Bannatyne—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 21)
783	E. P. Bouverie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1035	East, Callandar—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 11)
1093	Euminides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 6)
1178	Evelyn, Boag—Lawrence & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cummings—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1017	Helvillyn, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 13)
1383	Hydrabad Boxter—Iron Ship Company.	(c. l. Mar. 25)
1330	Innisfallen, Gibson—Merwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
1445	James Seddan, Lucke—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. April 9)
1918	Johannes, Klochgeton—Volkart Brothers & Co.	(c. l. April 5)
1180	John Bunyan—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 12)
1347	Lady Palmerston, Baumson—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. April 6)
1260	Longwood, Penge—Volkart Brothers.	(c. l. April 4)
1175	Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. April 8)
1303	Maha Bulcshwar, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 23)
1297	Maritana, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1318	Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 4)
1095	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers.	
1001	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 10)
713	Peveril of the Peak, Loftus—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 11)
1195	Queen of England, Nolam—Captain.	(c. l. April 2)
1088	Queen of the North, Weaver—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 27)
1490	Richard Ryland, Cameron—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 1)
1420	Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. April 9)
1088	Sam Mandal, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	
1116	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 8)
1179	Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. April 10)
1021	Simla, Porter—Captain.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
1045	Staverton, Keats—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 22)
1075	The Picture, Gillies—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. April 3)
1094	Theresa Teligena Shiell—Captain.	(c. l. April 9)
	FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.	
544	Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lall Md.	(c. l. April 8)
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
1858	Delhi (s), Methven, P. and O. Co.	(c. l. April 8)
601	Gunga (s). Thompson—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. April 6)
	FOR HAVRE.	
896	Blue Jackett, Lusby—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee D.	
899	City of Canton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 25)
674	Delhi, Fickering—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1319	Indus, Hicks—P. & O. Co.	
293	Omer Julie, Faucier—Bomanjee Touche & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 28)
298	Prince Llewellyn, Davies—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dubash.	
290	Stinchar, Oman.	
325	Westborough, Davey—Captain.	(c. l April 3)
	FOR BORDEAUX.	
540	Alma, Compier—Finlay Scott & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
427	Gladeateur, Le Lonkor—Captain.	(c. l. Mar. 22)
700	Kin Joo-Hogg, Davidson.	(c. l. Mar. 11)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
280	Martaban (s),—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c. l. April 8)
	FOR RANGOON.	
384	Natmoo, Robertson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
	FOR CALCUTTA	
1281	Cod-bux, Row.	
1176	Henry Handley, Gardner—J. N. Ebram.	
	NOT FIXED.	
386	Aden, Ridley—H. M.'s Sedick.	
784	Atiet Rohomon, Hodges—H. A C Cadoo.	
958	Avab... Holland—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
700	Azof... ...ow—P. & O. Co.	
590	Backi... ...y, Graham—Leggatt & Co.	
1444	Bombay, ...—B. & B. S. S. Co	
380	Bombay Cast... Gommon—B. F. Cama.	
1318	Cestrian, McGarry—Volkart Brothers.	
434	Coringa (s), Turner—W. Nicol & Co.	
549	Emma, Marquand—Captain.	
891	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	
688	Futhel Musjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.	
480	Futtay Moombaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.	
684	Gallant Neil, Meller—Legget & Co.	
304	Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1098	Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.	
481	Morning Star, Moreau—B. H. Cama.	
558	Phuttie Barry, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.	
1187	Princess Pomawutty, Parker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	
381	Rescue, Messervy—Dubash.	
871	Sarah, Soord—Wallace & Co.	
317	Shah Jehan, Rodgers.	
499	Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.	
457	Sir John Lawrence (s), Robinson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
800	Wurtemberg, Chase—Volkart Brothers.	
	P & O. Co.'s STEAMERS	
2493	Benares (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.	
1840	Malta (s), Ferris—P. & O. Co.	
	Orissa (s), ...arling—P. & O. Co.	
	H. M.'s STEAMERS.	
	Queensland (s) Carew.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A pair of BAY ARAB HORSES, go well in double or single Harness, can be used for riding. Apply to Mr. CARTER, 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife GEORGINA JOHNSTON having left my protection, I hereby give notice that I shall not be responsible for any DEBT or DEBTS, she may incur from this date.
16th April 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.—The ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PAPER CURRENCY begs to inform the Public that the CURRENCY OFFICE will be closed from the 18th to the 23rd Instant, both days inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay, 16th April 1867.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—The undersigned are prepared to supply Deccan Meadow-grown hay of superior quality, the nutritive qualities of which surpass those of other descriptions. A trial is respectfully solicited.
GHOSLA MITHA & SONS,
Hay Market, Grant Road, near the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis.*

WEEKLY SALE.—This day, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 19 and 20 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle West, Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Couches, Round, Side, Dining, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Easy, Rocking, and Drawing Room-chairs, Screen, Cupboard Press, Chest of Drawers, Teapoys, Bedstead, Child's Cradle, Swing, and Garry, &c. &c.

Also by order of the Trustees of an Insolvent Estate, 1 Gold Watch and Chain, 1 Brass Cot, 5 Globe Lamps, and some furniture.
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY. No. 4 VOL III. NOW READY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per annum, including Postage, in advance.........Rs. 4 8
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1 The Month.
2 Grants-in-aid for 1866-67.
3 A Native Chief's Educational Department.
4 The study of languages.
5 Educational Intelligence.
6 Correspondence addressed to the Editor.
7 Notices to Correspondents.
8 Literary Notes.
9 Departmental Notices.
10 University of Bombay Examination Papers.
11 Appointments and Changes.
Advertisements received up to the 25th of each month.
Bombay, Published at the Government Central Book Depot, Cavel Lane.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
—NOTICE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—A SPECIAL TRAIN for the accommodation of MATHERAN and POONA Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY the 18th instant returning from Poona and Narel on TUESDAY the 23rd instant as under:—

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.	P. M.	TUESDAY, APRIL 23.	A. M.
Bombay.........Dep.	2-30	Poona ....Dep.	5-0
Byculla .... „	2-47	Kirkee......... „	5-15
Tannah .... „	3-31	Lanowlee .... „	6-35
Callian .... „	4-7	Khundalla .... „	6-49
Narel .... Arrl.	5-0	Kurjut .... „	8-5
Do. .... Dep.	5-5	Narel .... „	8-27
Kurjut .... „	5-30	Callian .... „	9-17
Khundalla .... „	6-56	Tannah .... „	9-45
Lanowlee .... „	7-35	Byculla .... Arrl.	10-24
Kirkee .... „	8-55	Do. .... Dep.	10-28
Poona .... Arrl.	9-5	Bombay .... Arrl.	10-40

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th April 1867.

ARRIVAL OF DR. L. LA'MERT IN BOMBAY.
MEDICAL ADVICE.
DR. L. LA'MERT, of 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Registered), has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted (either personally or by letter) on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Daily, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, [illegible] (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of MORARJEE HEMRAZ who lately carried on business at Bombay under the name and style of MORARJEE HEMRAZ.

NOTICE.—THE MEETING of the CREDITORS which was called on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April 1867 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon has been POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY next the 24th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 16th day of April 1867.
KELLY & Co.,
Attornies to Morarjee Hemraj.
Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Whereas at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the same be adjourned until WEDNESDAY next the 24th April with the view of enabling the shareholders to examine into the accounts and to consider the information now laid before them."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant at 3 P.M.
M. H. SCOTT }
J. RANKEN. } Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH. }
16th April 1867.

ALHAMBRA—ESPLANADE.
WILL BE OPENED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1867.
This is an entirely New Establishment of Public Amusement, upon which an enormous amount of Money has been lavished with an unsparing hand, to make it what it claims to be the first Exhibition of the kind in Bombay.
This Entertainment is entirely novel in construction, and superior in every particular.
It includes the following:—
FIVE LADY MUSICIANS.
From the City of Frankfort (Germany).
POSES PLASTIQUE OR TABLEAUX VIVANT
of Roman, Greek and Hindoo Mythology with Posturings from ancient Persians—by Mr. V. Mathei, and his celebrated Troupe of Ladies and Gentlemen.
OLYMPIAN EXPLOITS OF YOUNG AMERICA
who is with right entitled
THE STONE BREAST ROMAN GLADIATOR
AND
HERCULES AGAINST TWO HORSES.
AERIALISSMEN—ANTIPODIANISSMEN
AND EQUILIBRIISMEN.
Performed by a Troupe of First Class artistes, well known at "Astley's Theatre" and the "Royal Alhambra," London
PERFORMANCE IN FOUR DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS.
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE TO TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH 1867.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats ... Rs. 5 Amphitheatre ... Rs. 2
Stalls ... „ 3 Gallery ... „ 1
Doors open at Eight—Performance to commence at Nine precisely.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

It is quite clear from the speeches made at yesterday's meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay that the opponents of the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks are much readier with their criticisms than with their money. They all think it would be a very easy thing to raise money in Bombay for the purpose of reconstructing the State Bank without the help of Bengal; but somehow or other they rest satisfied with this expression of opinion and do not attempt to support it by action. If there really be forthcoming in Bombay the capital required for the reconstitution of our Bank on an independent footing, why is it not at once produced? It is absurd to say—"Oh! we have not had time "to consider the matter yet," or, We don't like "to promise anything until we know whether "Government would be willing to continue "their account with us if we start a new Bank." Surely it would be the simplest thing in the world for capitalists who disapprove of the proposed amalgamation to come forward and subscribe a common declaration, pledging themselves to contribute a certain amount of money on receiving a guarantee of the monopoly of the Government business. A conditional engagement of this kind would involve them in no risk, and it would enable Government to weigh fairly the respective merits of two distinct proposals and decide in favour of whichever of the two seemed likely to be most advantageous to the public, instead of being left as at present with nothing to set against the deliberate offer of the Bank of Bengal but a few high-flown and unsubstantial letters and speeches that have been published in the Bombay newspapers. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the course we have pointed out would long ere this time have been taken by the objectors to Mr. Dickson's scheme, if it had been found possible to get the men and the money for establishing a new Bank in Bombay. But the objectors are in truth, with very few exceptions, divided into two great classes—the first consisting of public-spirited citizens who have no money and the second of rich citizens who have no public spirit; and the difficulty is so to amalgamate these two classes as to secure the desired combination of wealth and enterprize. There are, moreover, special reasons why Bombay capitalists should be unwilling to let it be generally known that they have large sums of money available for investment. A good deal of the wealth of the place is said to be in the hands of insolvents, who are naturally the most modest of men in estimating the value of what they possess, and to whom it would be utter ruin to be mistaken for millionaires. Even capitalists who are not insolvents have almost to a man suffered heavy losses, and live in daily dread of heavy calls on the shares of companies to which they belong; and such ready cash as they have at their disposal it taxes all their ingenuity to conceal from anxious enquirers among their friends and kinsmen. Nor will the gloomy nature of the commercial news received from England during the last few days encourage our rich men to greater boldness and freedom of action. It is contended, however, that, if the amalgamation be agreed to, money must still be raised in Bombay. But it will be raised through the intervention of an independent Bank whose scrip is already saleable in the market; and men will come forward readily enough to invest their money quietly in Bank of Bengal shares who would hesitate to compromise themselves by having anything to do with the new Bank of Bombay. That these considerations are not far-fetched may be inferred from the recent failure of the scheme for amalgamating the Royal and Presidency Banks with a capital already paid up of £500,000—a failure due solely to the dread which our capitalists have conceived of allowing their names to be connected with any joint-stock company.

There can be no harm in asking Government to state what it would do if "the capital requisite for carrying on the Bank as an independent local institution" were raised; but it is not likely that Government will take the trouble to discuss possibilities when it is necessary to deal with realities. The strongest opinions are expressed from day to day as to the duty which Government owes to the people of Bombay and the shareholders of the local Bank in this matter. We are told that "a large part of the shareholders can be correctly described only as the "victims of misplaced trust in the Government "management of the Bank," and that therefore they have a right to demand from Government the utmost possible assistance towards putting their affairs in order. Is not such a complaint somewhat unreasonable? The Government committed errors, no doubt, but the chief of those errors was its weakness in allowing itself to be led astray by the popular sentiment which it ought to have striven to control. If Sir Bartle Frere had had the courage to denounce instead of applauding Premchund Roychund and his associates, the Government Directors of the Bank of Bombay might have opposed the policy which caused the ruin of the Bank. But the Government is chargeable only with neglect—with a sin of omission; the shareholders themselves, who elected the non-official Directors, are directly responsible for a much greater sin of commission, and have themselves only to blame for being now called upon to pay the penalty of their own active participation in the misdeeds, the terrible consequences of which they are now fruitlessly bewailing. Government (that is, the public) has not itself come off scot-free. Whatever blunders it was guilty of have been more than fully atoned for by the readiness with which it has twice come forward to the rescue of the Bank; and it has suffered loss of money and of credit enough already to justify it in refusing to do anything more for the shareholders. It is a great pity, however, that such a question should ever have been made the subject of acrimonious controversy. No one desires to advocate any plan that is not likely to be for the benefit of both the shareholders and the public; and the sensible course for us all to follow would be to try to improve Mr. Dickson's plan if it is not wholly satisfactory since that is the only one yet offered for consideration. If any of the opponents of amalgamation will give us something tangible to discuss, we shall know better how to deal with them. Half a dozen lines for instance, stating the amounts that such men as Cowasjee Jehanghier, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Venayekrao Jugonnath, are willing to subscribe for the new Bank, would be worth all the columns of "tall talk" about "the independence of this magnificent city, Sir," of which the *Times of India* and its correspondents are so profuse.

When the chimerical ideas in the ascendant during the late mania, on the subject of Public Works, gave place to more practical notions, it became necessary to decide at once on the most important. The decision as to which was to occupy the foremost place rested with the Government, and they, through their Engineers, gave their opinion. They decided that in this arid country the first and most important duty is to institute a system of irrigation. They determined to throw the other public works comparatively into the shade, and to concentrate all their energies on this one object. The glories of this scheme have eclipsed the lesser lights of other public works. The making of roads and tramways, which, a short time ago, occupied the attention of Government, is now put by till a more convenient season; and, except the dock scheme in Bombay harbour, all else seems to have been forgotten. That the subject of irrigation in this country is of great importance, cannot for one moment be denied, but why it is to occupy the first place, almost to the exclusion of all others, is inconceivable. There is another work to be accomplished of at least equal, if not greater consequence; we mean the establishment throughout the country of a system of communication.

The object of irrigation as of every public work is to ameliorate the condition of her Majesty's subjects, and it is for this purpose they pay taxes to the crown. But if that object can be sooner and better accomplished by any other means, common sense enjoins us to make use of them. The question then resolves itself thus, viz.—What description of public work is most calculated to benefit the revenue-producing population of India? Government have answered—"Irrigation"—and we have no reason to question the justice of the decision. But we think that it is premature. There is another scheme more important at the present moment, viz. the construction of roads, especially in Gujerat. In that most able report by Col. Baird Smith on the famine of 1861, in reply to the question as to how the sufferers should be employed, he warmly advocated the construction of roads, as the most useful line of employment. This opinion, as emanating from a man intimately connected with irrigation and fully alive to its advantages, is well worthy of serious consideration. He evidently considered a system of land communication more important in its developing power, than the present more lauded scheme. Again, apropos of the late famine in Orissa,—it was stated in a report sent in to the Bengal Government on that subject, that, although the country had most nobly subscribed to the alleviation of the distress, quantities of the grain sent were left to rot at the Bunders, simply because there were "no roads." It may be objected that the introduction of a plentiful supply of water would prevent the recurrence of a famine; that food would be always at hand, and that no roads would be required. If all lands were equally fertile, all produced edible crops, and were all free from failure in consequence of unseasonable weather, blight, etc., then the objection would hold good. But crops are never to be wholly depended on, in any one part of the country, whereas it never happens that they fail everywhere in the same year.

The ancient Romans were fully alive to the paramount utility of a lasting system of communication. Their first step on conquering a bad country was to construct roads, military roads of course, but so admirably built, that they exist to this day and put to shame our modern structures. The Watling-Street, the Via Devana, and the Fossway still leave traces of the energy of Rome.—The first especially is traceable nearly all the way from London to Chester, the ancient Mediolanum. These Roman roads were not mere tracks but erections of solid stone, intended to stand the wear and tear of commissariat wagons, and heavy engines of war, to say nothing of the legions of heavy-armed Roman infantry continually on the march. Not only do we find this appreciation of the value of roads by a comparatively civilised nation, but we have evidence of the same sagacity in what we might call a barbarous country. In Peru, Pizarro and his followers found a broad road, 1,500 miles in length, stone built, with bridges over the rivers and ravines, and travellers' bungalows, so to say, at short intervals. This wonderful work was carried over mountains and valleys, and its age at that period was unknown, indeed it must have been built soon after the establishment of the Incas on the Peruvian throne. In giving these instances of ancient ways, built by military or forced labour, we do not mean to imply that our Government ought to make solid stone roads throughout India. Such a thing would be impossible. All that is needed is a level road which would be tolerably dry in the rains, and well supplied with bridges over the principal rivers and nullahs; such in fact as are here and there in course of construction. All that would be necessary to render a road passable, would be a raised bank with trenches on both sides, on the bank a foundation of brick, and on that a thick layer of kunker well rolled. To make a macadamised road would require immense labour and expense, and it would not be completed till after the lapse of years. Roads of this sort are being constructed in one or two districts, from local funds. Captain Prendergast Walsh in an able pamphlet entitled the "Kingdom of Cutch" mentions the following system pursued by the rajah on the road between Mandavie and his capital. In some places where the nullahs are shallow, and carry off the water rapidly, the rajah has caused the bottom to be paved with flat slabs, thus preventing the detention of traffic by the sticking of cart wheels in the mud or heavy sand.

The all-important question very naturally arises as to how the funds for the construction of these roads are to be raised. There are three ways of doing it, which merit consideration:—

First—By Government, on the present system.

Second—By a municipal arrangement by the institution of a road-tax, and compelling each village to maintain the portion passing through their grounds. This could be either compulsory or voluntary.

Third.—By erecting toll-gates, as on turnpike roads at home.

Of these three we are inclined to prefer the second, if made compulsory. If optional, some of the villages on the line might say that they did not desire a better road, and thus destroy the whole scheme.

The compulsory method would ensure its accomplishment, and would also ensure increased rapidity of execution. We should advise the employment of engineers and contractors to be optional. Let them make their own choice of Government executive, or civil contractors; if the latter be chosen, let them be controlled by a local board. Of course this would apply to large roads in populous districts, where the people would be in a condition to pay for the luxury. In the poorer portions of the country, it would be the duty of Government to construct tracks by clearing the jungle.

By a typographical mistake in the advertisement of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, which appeared in Monday's *Gazette*, the charge for landing cargoes of rice and sugar was printed Rs. 18 per ton instead of Rs. 1-8 per ton.

The telegram of the 12th instant shews that the prospects of the maintenance of peace between France and Prussia had for the moment slightly improved, the French Foreign Minister having proposed to refer the question as to the possession of Luxemburg to the consideration of all the European Powers. This proposal is most probably nothing more than a piece of diplomatic finesse. France wishes to throw the responsibility of the war on Prussia, or to delay it till she herself is better prepared for the conflict. If Prussia now refuses to submit her claims to the neutral Powers, she will get the public opinion of Europe against her; if, on the contrary, she consents to the proposal of France, the deliberations of the Conference that will, we presume, be assembled, must last for sometime, while it is not likely that all the Powers will ever come to a unanimous decision and thus leave France no excuse for fighting when it suits her convenience to go to war.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company was held in the office of the liquidators yesterday afternoon to consider the resolutions for a compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation which have been already published in our advertising columns. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Smith. A long discussion took place, some of the shareholders maintaining that the Asiatic Bank should not be exempted from any future liability that might arise on the Bombay Reclamation Company's shares held by the Bank, others maintaining that the terms of the proposed compromise were not sufficiently high, and some also maintaining that the Company should not listen to any proposal until the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank had made his official Report on the state of the Bank to the Court of Chancery. Finally a resolution for the adjournment of the meeting till the 24th instant was unanimously agreed to, to give the shareholders an oppportunity of considering information as to the state of the Asiatic Bank laid before the meeting by the official liquidator of the Bank.

A supplement to the *Government Gazette* published yesterday afternoon contains the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision for the administration of military cantonments. The Report suggests a few alterations on the Bill. The same Supplement also contains the Report of the Select Committee on the Quarantine Bill. The Committee has remodelled the Bill which, as now presented to the Council, does not take the form of Quarantine Regulations to be enforced with reference to all vessels entering the harbour of Bombay under certain circumstances, "but is rather designed to empower the Executive, when infectious and dangerous disease has actually manifested itself, to take measures to check the spread of such disease by removing the infected persons to a sanitarium, and by enforcing the disinfection of their personal property and of the vessels in which the disease may have appeared." Certain additional clauses introduced into the Bill empower Health Officers to take action under ordinary circumstances; while on special and emergent occasions Government is empowered to take special measures to protect the public from infection. Provision has also been made for the framing of rules for the proper management of the Sanitaria, and for the Sanitary cleansing of infected vessels and property. The clauses are intended to apply to the city as well as the port of Bombay and it is recommended that they should take the form of an amendment of the Municipal Act.

The *Central India Times*:—We have had several severe thunder storms at Nagpore accompanied by heavy showers of rain and hail during the last week. The lightning struck two places in Nagpore, killing three persons and burning down the house of Mr. Apothecary Watson.

The *Indian Daily News*:—The old saying "all work and no play makes Jack a very dull boy," must have been well conned over by the military authorities at home, as they are perpetually devising new schemes to keep their officers in a bright and lustrous state, thus giving them no time to become dull boys. What with the routine of regimental duty, committees, school, sword drill, equitation, rifle practice, and big gun drill, the subaltern has his time pretty well occupied. An officer in India never has any time to himself unless he shirks duties that ought to be supervised. It has now been ordered by the Duke of Cambridge that all young officers of Infantry, whether with their corps or with depots, where a military gymnasium has been constructed, are to go through a complete course of fencing therein. "*and that all officers be encouraged to take up the same in their leisure hours* as much as possible." It would be as well if general officers were to be taught this, and equitation also—"*quæ est auseri auseri saucia.*"

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Professor Agassiz, in the course of some interesting lectures on the physical features of Brazil which he is giving at New York, stated that he has discovered in the basin of the Amazon alone 2,000 different kinds of fishes (ten times as many as were known a century ago to Linnæus as existing in the whole world)—of which he has brought back with him more than 1,500. He also found among many of the shell fishes of the Amazon, in fresh water, a singular tendency to ape the marine shells, whilst their internal structure is entirely different. He found a fish with the external characteristic of the razor-fish, whose internal organization was that of the fresh-water muscle, and others resembling the marine mother-of-pearl bivalve, and the arca. In these reminiscences of the sea among fresh-water animals, the Professor said he could only see the "working of mind which combines elements diversified among themselves, and hardly any indication of the transformation of one type into the other. Mr. Darwin, however, will perhaps conclude that there is evidence here that the whole valley of the Amazon was once the bottom of the sea, and that the marine fishes that were left were gradually subjected to modifications by the new conditions of fresh-water life.

THE LETTERS OF FRANCIS XAVIER.

(*Translated for the "Bombay Gazette."*)

LETTER V.

(*Continued from Monday's Gazette.*)

I wrote to you last year about our College at Goa which was commenced, and the building of which is going on rapidly. A great part of the building has been completed. In the College many pupils belonging to various native races are educated. Some of them learn Latin, others reading and writing. Father Paul is the Rector of the College. He daily says Mass and confesses the pupils and unceasingly conveys to them wholesome precepts. The College is very large; it will hold 500 students and is able to support them, for it has been assisted with large sums of money under the name of alms, both by the Governor of India and many others. There is good reason why all Christians should thank God on account of this Seminary of the Holy Faith as it is called. We hope that in a few years with God's aid a very large number of the heathen will join themselves to the faith of Christ, and that ere long the borders of the Church will be extended far and wide in the East by the pupils of this College.

There is a class of the heathen in these parts whom they call Brahmans. These attend to the worship of the gods and their superstitious rites, look after the temples, and take charge of the images. Nothing can be more perverse or more wicked than they are. I am in the habit of using, with reference to them, that saying of David, "Deliver me from the unholy race and from the unjust and deceitful man." This race of men is utterly given over to lying and fraud. Their chief aim is to deceive as cunningly as possible the simple and ignorant people. They give out that the gods order certain offerings to be made in the temples—of such things, namely, as they, the Brahmans, require for the support of their wives, children and families. They therefore persuade the unlearned that the images of the gods eat and dine as men do. There are some, who twice in the day before dinner and supper, offer a sum of money to the idol. The Brahmans themselves feasting to the cheerful sound of bells, make the ignorant believe that the gods are dining. Whenever they want anything they denounce the wrath of the gods against the people, because what has been demanded has not been sent, and declare that, unless their wishes are attended to, the deities will exact vengeance by sending massacres, diseases and attacks of demons. The credulous people therefore through the fear of the gods being put forward, listen to what the Brahmans say. The latter are men imbued with a mere tincture of learning, but what is wanting in knowledge they make up in cunning and malice. The Brahmans of this caste are very much annoyed at their frauds being exposed by me. Whenever they talk to me without any witnesses being present, they acknowledge that they have no inheritance but these images, and that therefore they have to get their livelihood by inventing falsehood for the people. They confess that I, insignificant as I am, know more than all of them together. They often send messages to me with presents and are much vexed at these being sent back. Their aim is to induce me by presents to connive at the wickedness. They say they hold as an assured truth that there is one God, and that they will pray to Him in my behalf. In return I answer as seems good to me, and finally reveal their tricks, as far as I can, to the ignorant crowd whom a mad superstition has bound to them. By this means many have been led to repudiate the worship of the gods and to vie with one another in becoming Christians. The natives of this district are for the most part ignorant of letters but not of vice. Since I have been here I have only brought one Brahman to the faith of Christ. He was a very honest youth and took in hand the task of teaching children the rudiments of the Christian doctrine. While going about the villages of the Christians I constantly pass by the temples of the Brahmans which they call pagodas. On a recent occasion I entered a pagoda where there were nearly two hundred Brahmans. Most of them met me and conversed at length on different subjects. I asked them what their gods ordained as requisite for the attainment of a happy life. They disputed for a long time who should answer me, but at last unanimously entrusted the task to one superior to the rest in age and experience. He was a man of about eighty years of age. He questioned me in his turn as to what the God of the Christians ordained to them. Knowing the perverse object of the old man, I said I would not speak till he had answered the question put to him. Being compelled then to display his ignorance, he replied that the gods laid two commands on those who wished to go to them. Firstly to abstain from the slaughter of cows under the form of which animals the gods were to be worshipped, and secondly, to shew kindness to the Brahmans, the worshippers of the gods. Being greatly moved by this answer (for I felt intensely grieved at a demon being worshipped by blind men in the place of God) I asked them to hear me in my turn, and with a loud voice, recited the Apostle's Creed and the Ten Commandments. Then I addressed to them in their own language a brief explanation, showing what Paradise was, and what hell; who they were who would ascend to heaven to the company of the happy, and who they were who would be hurried to the eternal punishment of hell. On hearing this they suddenly arose and vied with one another in embracing me, declaring that the God of the Christians was the true God, and that His laws were entirely consistent with reason. They then asked me whether the spirit of man, as of the other animals, perished with the body. God supplied me with such reasons, so suited to their capacities, that I proved to their complete conviction the immortality of the soul. Arguments, by which ignorant men like these are to be convinced, should not be of the subtle nature of those found in the books of the learned, but of a kind suited. They next asked me whither the soul of the dying man goes, and how it happens that in sleep we seem to converse with our friends and acquaintances, (as often happens to me, dearest brethren, when I dream of you), whether it was because the soul departs from the body; and, finally, whether God was white or black. Since there is such a variety in the colors of men, the Indians, being by nature black and preferring their own color to that of others, suppose the gods to be black. For this reason many of their images are black, and being smeared with oil for this reason give forth a most offensive odour, so that they are not less hideous in appearance than foul and disgusting. I replied to these questions in such a way as to satisfy them completely. When, however, I urged them to embrace that religion which they felt to be true, they raised the objection, one brought forward by many Christians also—that they would give ground to people to talk if they were to change their mode of life and religion. They said at the same time that they feared if they changed their religion they would not get the necessaries of life.

I have found on this coast one really learned Brahman, a man who was said to have been educated in a renowned and splendid school. I accordingly used all my efforts to get an opportunity of meeting him without witnesses. At last he told me, as a great secret, that the pupils in that academy were made by their teachers to swear that they would never divulge their mysteries. Nevertheless, he said, he out of friendship would reveal them to me. One of these mysteries was, "That there is one God the maker of heaven and earth who ought to be worshipped, for idols are nothing else than images of demons." The Brahmans have some records belonging to a sacred literature in which they say the divine laws are contained. He repeated their sacred precepts to me one by one, adding an explanation of each, but they are too long to write out here nor would it be worth while. The learned man keeps as a festival the day which we call Sunday. On this day they make use of this one prayer in their native language: "I worship thee, God, and implore thy aid for ever." This prayer they repeat frequently in a low voice. The Brahmans also told me that a plurality of wives was allowed to them by the law of nature; and that it was written in their records that a time would come when all men should embrace one religion. He then asked me to tell him in my turn the chief mysteries of the Christian doctrine, promising to keep them secret. On this I declared that I would not speak till he promised that he would tell publicly what I told him of the Christian religion. When he understood that he was to make it generally known, I carefully explained to him that saying of Christ which sums up our religion: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." This saying he took down in his note-book with an explanation embracing the whole of the Apostle's Creed. He added also the Ten Commandments on account of the connection which they have with the Creed. He then told me that he dreamt one night that he had become a Christian with great happiness to himself, and that he had joined me as a companion and associate, and afterwards asked me to initiate him privately into the Christian rites. Since, however, he made some improper stipulations, I did not baptize him. I have no doubt that by the grace of God he will one day become a Christian. I advised him to teach the ignorant and unlearned that there is one God, the maker of heaven and earth, reigning in heaven. He, however, felt himself bound by his oath and declared he was not at liberty to do so, the more especially as he was afraid of being attacked by the demon were he to do so.

I have nothing more to write of matters here except that God showers down such joys on the labourers in this vineyard of His who are engaged in earnest endeavours to root out barbarism, that if there is any true and solid happiness in this life it seems to me to be this: I often hear one saying, while occupied in these labours, "I beseech Thee, O Lord, shower not down on me so great joy in this life, or when in thine infinite goodness and mercy Thou dost shower it down on me, remove me to the abode of the blessed, since he who has once tasted Thy sweetness in his inmost heart must think life hateful without the sight of Thee."

One great source of pleasure to me is to think constantly of you, dearest brethren, and of the delightful intimacy with you, which God in his boundless goodness has bestowed upon me. At the same time I reflect and clearly see how much time I wasted long ago in that I derived so little advantage from your holy character and knowledge of divine things. At your prayers God has bestowed this blessing upon me that, though absent from you, in body I see how through your fervour and intercession the multitude of my offences has been shown to me from above, and courage and strength have been given to me to enable me to cultivate strenuously these lands of the heathen. I am therefore most thankful for the divine goodness and your love of the many great earthly blessings which God has graciously bestowed on me and still bestows. I count this the greatest that I have heard of the institution of our Society having been approved and confirmed by the Pope. I am unceasingly grateful to God for having willed that the mode of life which he secretly showed to his servant, our Father Ignatius, should be publicly established by His Vicar as an everlasting memorial to posterity. Here I must end, praying God that, since he has in his goodness joined us in the bonds of the Society and for the sake of the promulgation of Christianity separated us by such an immense distance, he will bring us together again in the seat and habitation of the blessed.

For the attainment of this prayer let us employ as intercessors the souls of the infants and children who were baptized by my hand and whom God called from this world to a celestial habitation before they lost their robe of innocence, believe that they amount to more than a thousand, and I implore them to obtain for us this favour from God that during the remainder of this life, or rather during the time of our exile he may teach us to do his will that whatever he requires of us we may perform even as He would have us to do.

FRANCIS XAVIER.

Cochin, 14th January 1544.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

[*A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

OPENING OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

Sir J. Pakington has proposed that the Commons adopt a substitution for the flogging clause in the Mutiny Act, which was previously voted, and that the punishment be limited to two offences, *mutiny* and *violent* insubordination, both classes of the army being liable.

The French Exhibition was opened yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull. Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

THE REFORM BILL.

THE LUXEMBOURG AFFAIR.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

In consequence of the defection of forty-eight members of the liberal party, their reformation (? resolution) on the Reform Bill was substantially withdrawn. Mr. Disraeli consented that the committee should be empowered to amend the law regarding rating. The Bill was then committed.

The Marquis de Moustier has declared in the Corps Legislatif that France will examine the Luxembourg question in concert with the neutral Powers.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone moved that an amendment be made in the Reform Bill abolishing the conditions on personal rating. The Debate continues to-night.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank is fixed to take place on the 16th instant, when the directors will report on the progress of the reorganisation.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of the Week	58,000 Bales.
Do. of Surats	15,625 „
Total Import of the Week...	97,375 „
Do. of Surats	19,250 „
Total stock.........................	885,000 „
Do. Surats	127,500 „

The Market to-day opened dull. Fair Dhollera 10⅝d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL.

Arrived steamer *Geelong* from Sydney 24th, Melbourne 28th March, and King George's Sound 3rd April.

No news of importance received.
Coffee moderate.
Metals no demand.
Market inanimate.
Sugar advanced.

BUSHIRE, 15th April.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Bussora.

GALLE, 16th April.

Steamer *Geelong* from Australia anchored.

BOMBAY.

The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending the 13th instant was 49 feet and 3 tenths, and on the corresponding week during the last year it was 49 feet and 4 tenths.

Yesterday the Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to the Secretary to Government, reporting that the direct line was interrupted beyond Bagdad, Persian line still interrupted.

We understand that Mr. A. F. Bellasis has resumed his appointment as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery from Mr. G. Norman, who reverts to his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Presidency Division.

Floating Church.—A lecture on "John Bunyan and his Times" will be given on Friday evening next by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer at 7 o'clock, instead of Wednesday, as at first announced. Divine Service will also be held on Friday morning next at 11 o'clock.

The Collector of Customs at Kurrachee has forwarded a statement to the local Government, from which it appeared that during the last month 3,898 candies and 93 lbs. of cotton of the value of Rs 7,28,590 was shipped from the ports in Sind to Liverpool and London.

The following passengers arrived on Monday night last per B. I. S. N. Co's steamer *Penang*, Captain D. McAllum, from the Persian Gulf:—Dr. Wood; Mr. Stoile; Nawab Sultan Begaum; Mr. W. Begum; Beebi and Beebi Aluck; Mr. Meerza Jaffer Khan.

The following passengers proceeded on Monday last by the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. *Punjaub*, Captain Patterson, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta:—Mr. N. S. Symons; Mr. R. B. Sedgwick; Major Scott; Mr. T. B. Bassano; Mr. and Mrs. Ring; Major Slade and Dr. Rutherford.

At the September Criminal Sessions of 1865, Callianjee Ludha and some other native directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation were tried and convicted before Mr. Justice Anstey on a charge of forgery and criminal breach of trust. Callianjee was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Government yesterday ordered the remainder of this man's sentence to be remitted on the ground that he was suffering from bad health.

The case against Shaik Hoossein, Inspector of Police in the G. I. P. Railway, came on yesterday for hearing before the Acting Chief Magistrate, when Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the Company; and Mr. Manisty defended the prisoner. After the examination of two or three witnesses, the hearing of the case was adjourned till this day week. A police jemadar in the employ of the Company was also charged with the accused with aiding and abetting in the offence.

The *Punch in India*:—We have to acknowledge with thanks the April number of *Punch in India*. This number contains a very gracefully drawn and well cut Cartoon a tribute to Sir Bartle Frere, in which India is represented as unveiling a portrait of the ex-Governor of Bombay. Although the jokes are mostly local the letter press is on the whole good, and Bombay deserves credit for keeping going this monthly production which is steadily improving, and which by the time the cold weather comes on again we hope to see firmly established throughout India.—*Central India Times.*

A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday last at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital touching the death of Anhee Assam, a Chinaman. The deceased resided in a lodging-house in Erskine road, and about 7 o'clock on Monday morning was seen by a fellow-lodger going into a room with something in his hand. He came out in about twenty minutes, lay down on his bed, and became insensible. On being removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, it appeared that he had taken an overdose of "chandool," a preparation of opium, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. The jury were of opinion that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 2nd, 12th, and 13th April.

Continent of Europe 2nd and 13th.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 8 hours 48 minutes to 0 hour 6 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th April were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*
From Calcutta via Agra	......	......
„ Calcutta via Madras ...	28 50	25 53
„ Madras	18 28	14 46

Kurrachee, 16th, 12-16 P.M.—Direct line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line still interrupted.

In the Mazagon Police Court on Monday last, Rowjee Ramchunder, a bill recoverer to the Municipality of Bombay, was brought before Dosabh... Framjee, Esq., charged with voluntarily obstru... ing a public servant in the Revenue Sur... Department in the discharge of his public du... on the 13th inst. at Mahim Dadur, in contrave... tion of section 11 of Act 1. of 1865. Mr. Jana... dhun appeared for the defence. It appeared fro... the evidence that two months ago the defendant... oart was examined and measured under the Act, but after the survey was made the defendant and his co-shares petitioned Major Laughton to have the ground again surveyed to see that each party had received the proper share to which he was entitled. Major Laughton then gave orders to one of his servants, named Narayan Rugonath, to re-examine the grounds, and a new survey was accordingly made, subsequently Narayan went to the defendant and told him that he had in his possession more ground than he was entitled to which he would have to share with his brothers. This the defendant denied. Before the survey was made the defendant went to Major Laughton and said he did not believe Narayan's survey to be correct. Major Laughton then asked him why he petitioned to have his land surveyed if he had no confidence in his surveyors, adding that he had better go and have the ground measured by his own surveyors; as he would not interfere. On the morning of the 13th instant Narayan went with his instruments to make the survey when the defendant threw them on the ground, but without injuring them, and refused to allow the survey to be made, alleging that the previous one made by him was incorrect. Prosecutor then went out of the compound and stood there and complained to Major Laughton (who came half an hour afterwards) of the obstruction. Major Laughton gave defendant into custody and ordered him to prosecute defendant under the Penal Code for obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duty. The prosecutor was cross-examined at considerable length, and it appeared to His Worship that the prosecutor was not then in the discharge of his public duty under the Act and the charge was accordingly dismissed.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th April, 1867.

OPEN 845½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	60,880	8	7
Merchandize...	„	4,31,289	2	9
Electric Telegraph	„	856	10	0
Earth Trains	„	7,757	7	6
Total	Rs..	5,00,783	12	10

THE COTTON TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,
Cotton Com., C. Provinces and the Berars,
To SECRETARY
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber, copy of the cotton export return for the fortnight ending 6th April 1867.

2. During the fortnight under report the Railway Company have succeeded in carrying away the large number of 83,679 docras, and as the receipts at the cotton yards have amounted to 52,153 docras only, the stocks in hand has been very considerably reduced.

3. The supplies of cotton are gradually falling off, and in another month I expect to see the cotton yards quite empty.

(Sd.) H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cot. Com., C. Provinces and the Berars.
Camp Oomrawuttee, 12th April, 1867.

Statement showing the quantity of Cotton received at, and exported from, the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight, ending 6th April, 1867.

Names of Station.	Number of Docras received during the fortnight.	Number of Docras Exported during the fortnight.	Total Number of Docras received up to date.	Total Number of Docras Exported up to date.	Number of Docras remaining at end of the Week.
Nagpore	275	414	[illegible]	478	60
Boree	..	..	..	..	..
Sindee	440	1,228	4,571	2,384	2,187
Wurdah	2,869	3,746*	34,117	30,210	3,907
Poolgaum..............	4,982	6,830	26,638	23,964	2,272
Chandoor	..	1,933	3,517	3,517	..
Budnaira	12,566	15,816†	99,213	65,297	14,920
Moortizapore	928	4,005	28,170	20,794	6,914
Akola	1,507	3,535	12,946	12,430	615
Sheegaum	20,589	28,479‡	1,93,918	1,61,169	29,773
Nandoorah	2,854	8,932§	48,017	40,819	6,985
Mulkapore	1,010	4,233	21,277	17,984	3,187
Boorhanpore	..	..	5,479	5,479	..
Khundwah	4,334	4,734	20,200	19,700	509
Total...	52,153	83,679	5,09,895	4,35,976	71,161

* Including 1,082 half-pressed, and 399 full-pressed bales.
† Including 4,601 half-pressed bales.
‡ Including 787 do. do.
§ Including 786 do. do.

Up to close of preceding fortnight 10,757 docras had been carted away from the yards.

This fortnight the quantity carted away amounts to 501 docras. This will account for the deficiency shown in the last column.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday forenoon for the purpose of electing a director in the room of Mr. Alexander Stewart, who had resigned. The attendance was not numerous. Mr. J. L. Lushington occupied the chair.

Mr. J. Stuart (the secretary) having read the notice calling the meeting,

Mr. H. E. Astley moved that Mr. Henry Maxwell should be elected a director in the room of Mr. Stewart.

This was seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and unanimously carried.

The Chairman said: We have placed before you in the local journals, and on the table, the correspondence that has taken place with the Bank of Bengal regarding the amalgamation of the two Banks, so that you are able to judge for yourselves as to the nature of the negotiations which have been commenced, and the extent to which they have proceeded. After carefully considering the proposals of the Bank of Bengal we are unanimously of opinion that, with reference to the modifications already agreed to, and to other matters of detail to be discussed with Mr. Dickson, the proposed amalgamation of the two Banks is the most feasible measure yet suggested, and the most conducive to the interests of the shareholders. It has been suggested that fresh capital might be raised in Bombay, but we are not sanguine enough to think that sufficient to form a new Bank would be forthcoming. Under these circumstances, therefore, we deem it advisable to continue the negotiations with the Bank of Bengal; but before we complete any terms with them we shall again convene you for the purpose of discussing the question of amalgamation in detail, and of ascertaining your wishes on the subject. We shall now be happy to answer, as far as we are able, any questions bearing on the subject.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee asked what premium would have to be paid on the shares of the amalgamated Bank.

The Chairman: So far as we can tell at present, 25 per cent.

Mr. A. D. Robertson said he would like to know if the Directors had ascertained whether, in the event of further capital being raised in Bombay, the Government account would be continued to the present Bank. He thought the whole question hinged on this point. It was manifest that it would be cheaper to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, to pay Rs. 500 a share towards raising fresh capital, than to pay Rs. 1,250 upon every two shares or Rs. 650 per share in connection with the amalgamated Bank. The Chairman had said that one reason why the Directors were in favour of the scheme for amalgamation was that there was no hope of raising the capital required for a reconstruction; but he had overlooked the fact that the proposal of amalgamation if carried out would necessitate the raising of Rs. 650 on every share,—it being thus actually a worse arrangement in that respect than that of starting a fresh Bank would be; and if there was a probability of the Government account being continued to this Bank provided the shareholders paid Rs. 500 per share, it would be better for them to retain the good-will of the Bank to themselves and to secure to themselves whatever profits were to be derived from the business in Bombay, than to make over that business to the Bank of Bengal at what seemed to him to be a greater cost. (Hear hear.)

The Chairman thought Mr. Robertson had overlooked the fact that it was only proposed at present to raise forty lakhs of rupees—forty lakhs here and forty lakhs in Bengal.

Mr. Robertson imagined that if it was intended to form a new Bank in Bombay the whole of the fresh capital would not be called up at once, but that most likely a call of only Rs. 250 per share would be made to begin with, while the rest could be collected about six months afterwards.

The Chairman was afraid they would have to get more than that.

Mr. Robertson said his suggestion was, that if there was any possibility of fresh capital being obtainable, they should go to Government and say—"Now, will you, in the event of our having raised fresh capital before your temporary arrangement with us has run out,—in the event of our having raised Rs. 500 as additional capital, on every share,—will you continue your banking account with us?"

Mr. G. M. Stewart (director) said he should like to offer a few words before they proceeded further. As this meeting had been called for a special purpose they could come to no resolution with regard to any other point, but he thought it was fortunate that they had the opportunity of discussing the question of amalgamating with the Bank of Bengal. The more the directors could ascertain the feeling of the shareholders on the subject, the better they would be able to study their wishes as well as their interests in preparing a definite proposal to submit for their sanction. It was not the directors wish to press any measure in opposition to the shareholders; but the object they had in view was to arrange such terms as they could not only recommend the shareholders to accept, but show to be to their advantage. If they could not do that, they would be glad to hear of any other plan that could be suggested. The suspense and delay which had already occurred, and which had caused so much remark, had arisen solely from the fact that the directors were not satisfied with the proposal from Bengal as embodied in Mr. Dickson's minute, and that they felt that some alteration was necessary to make it acceptable either to themselves or to the shareholders. He (Mr. Stewart) must say he thought the subject had come before the shareholders in a very unfortunate manner. Mr Dickson's minute addressed to his own directors was never intended to be made public in Bombay, and he (Mr. Stewart) was not surprised that it should have excited some indignation, and done much to defeat its own object, and cause objections, which, however, he thought generally Mr. Dickson satisfactorily explained. He did not now speak of the question of a concentrated Banking system for all India, but of what they as shareholders had now more particularly to consider, the terms for a provisional arrangement to take effect at once pending the legislation necessary for the establishment of one State Bank. Now as to those terms, exception had been taken to the premium of 25 per cent. at which Mr. Dickson proposed to issue the new shares. That, he (Mr. Stewart) thought, arose from an idea [illegible] the premium thus raised went to the Bengal Bank as a [illegible] forfeit paid by shareholders in the Bank of Bombay [illegible] the fact was that nearly as much capital would [illegible] in Bengal on exactly the same terms and the [illegible] amount of premium would go to augment a [illegible] fund for the general benefit which would [illegible] the actual value of the shares. It had been [illegible] What do we get as an equivalent for the good-will [illegible] business we bring into the new bank?" The answer [illegible] get a share in the business of the Bengal Bank" which their friends on the other side of India were likely to consider a full equivalent. As to the amount of capital and reserve Mr. Dickson proposed, his (Mr. Stewart's) own opinion was that he pitched his figures rather high; but then he did not think Mr. Dickson would get all he expected at least from the issue to be offered to Bombay shareholders; and here he would point out that the new shares were only to be offered to those who would be entitled to them, there would be no compulsory call, and any one would have the option of declining to do more than await the liquidation of the old business which would, beyond doubt, be immensely assisted by the amalgamation. They would also have the option of taking six months to consider, for according to the modified plan the new shares might be taken up either on the 30th June or 31st December, and in the meantime any prospective advantage would no doubt be discounted on the price of the shares and enable those who could not hold to realize better rates. It had been suggested by some that they might reconstruct the Bank by raising 50 lacs of Rupees, but that sum would not, he thought, be sufficient. They will see from the correspondence that the new Bank must be prepared to advance upwards of 60 lacs, in order to take over the present business and leave the old Bank free to liquidate. Supposing 100 lacs could be raised in Bombay—which he very much doubted—they could not even then be secure of a continuance of the Government business. They might rely upon the support of Government to a certain extent, and they had the assurance that any equitable plan for amalgamating the two Banks would receive favourable consideration; but if a fair and reasonable offer was made to them, and they allowed any feeling of pique or jealousy to prevent its acceptance, he thought they would run a risk of forfeiting the support of Government. And then what would be the consequence suppose a branch of the Bank of Bengal were established here with the support of the Government of India? They have met as shareholders, and they should consider the question at present as affecting their interests; at the same time he could not help looking to the advantages which the introduction of such capital at the disposal of such a Bank would have upon the trade of this place at the present time. He need not enter upon any argument with regard to the concentration of the Presidency Banks. He might point to the superabundance of unemployed cash in Bengal at a time when they were suffering from the reverse here; and as to the objection that the control over the Bank would be at a distance, he did not see that any difficulty need be apprehended, seeing that most of their Exchange Banks were under the direction of London Boards. As to any feeling of dislike to Bengal coming here, he did not think they need be afraid of any competition. Bombay will always find its level in a banking point of view in proposition to the value of its commerce, and as facilities for internal traffic increase in the country the importance of Bombay must also increase. They might even look forward to a time when the seat of the Supreme Government might, at times, be on this side of India, when if Bombay was not the head-quarters of the Bank it would at least be the most important branch, and Bengal only another branch. There was one class of shareholders who, he thought, deserved the very greatest consideration and who have not the opportunity of expressing their opinions at any meeting held in Bombay—He referred to those who had left the country, having invested their money in shares, believing that they would always be sure of an income from regular dividends. In the interests of those shareholders specially he was in favor of amalgamation as affording the best means of making the most of the shares they hold. In conclusion he would remark that at least no harm has been done by the negotiations that had passed, for if it was yet decided to be possible and desirable to raise fresh capital, he cannot think of any plan by which they could more effectually have stirred up a desire to claim the privilege of paying than by merely suggesting the introduction of Bengal capital.

Mr. Robertson said he had risen simply in accordance with the request of the directors, that any shareholder should put what questions suggested themselves to his mind; and the question he had asked was whether the directors had ascertained from Government that they would or would not, in the event of the existing shareholders paying Rs. 500 per share and starting a new Bank, continue the Government account with it. He considered that the entire question which the shareholders had to consider hinged upon that point. As he had already shewn the proposal for amalgamation would entail a demand of Rs 650 on the shareholders in respect of every share. Mr. Stewart had said it was chiefly out of consideration for shareholders at home, who had retired, and who were dependent for their incomes on the shares they held in this Bank, that he advocated the scheme for amalgamation; but where were the incomes of those shareholders to come from until they had paid up the Rs. 650 per share which would be demanded? He thought the first thing for the directors to ascertain was, whether, in the event of fresh capital being raised, the Government account would be continued to the Bank or not. If it would be, he thought most decidedly that it would be better for them to raise that capital, and to retain the good will and profits of the business to themselves.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald said there was one question which he would like to ask. Was there any division of opinion amongst the directors as to the amalgamation?

The Chairman said that if Mr. Macdonald had been present sooner he would have heard that the directors were unanimously in favour of amalgamating the two Banks.

Mr. Alex. Brown said a large shareholder had gone to him the other day, with very much the same idea as Mr. Robertson had put forward just now; and he (Mr. Brown) had told him that he thought it would be of very great advantage, in enabling them to come to a proper solution of the question, if he and a large body of the shareholders were to come forward and say that they believed fifty lakhs would be forthcoming. He had not been present in Bombay when the proposal was first mooted, but he understood that in the day of their extremity the Directors had gone to Government and consulted as to what should be done. Since the amalgamation was first proposed, Government had steadily lent their whole influence in favour of it; and not only in Bombay had this been so, but in Bengal also. Now, of course, in supporting this proposal from the outset the Directors had acted on the belief—on the certainty—that fifty lakhs could not be raised in Bombay. It certainly could not be raised, at all events, among the present shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Robertson: But where are you to get the sixty-five lakhs?

Mr. Brown said that was just what he was coming to. It must be admitted that 65 lakhs was a larger sum than 50 lakhs; but if they could not raise 65 lakhs, surely 50 lakhs would not be forthcoming.

Mr. Macdonald said that argument told against the scheme for amalgamation.

Mr. Brown observed that it was to save Bombay from the disgrace which would come upon it by the Bank stopping payment, that this proposition had been put forward.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the Directors ought to appeal candidly and straightforwardly to the shareholders and say that the only course—and it did seem to him the only course—was to raise a crore of rupees. If it was thought desirable, one half of that amount might be open to new subscribers, and the remaining fifty lakhs could be retained for the old shareholders. Indeed, he thought they did not want more than fifty lakhs for the purposes of trade. He even questioned whether they could use fifty lakhs properly. Great consideration should be shown, he thought, towards the shareholders at home. What would be the effect of this amalgamation? The good-will of the Bank would be given away altogether; and he thought this ought to be taken into account in dealing with the absent shareholders. From what he had himself heard, he had not the least doubt that fifty lakhs could be raised. He was certain many gentlemen would support him in this assertion; and he did not see why the shareholders should lay themselves at the feet of Calcutta.

Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Bunthucky supported Mr. Macdonald's views. He did so particularly out of consideration for the "poor widows and orphans" whose livelihood depended on this Bank.

Mr. Macdonald thought the directors should put a statement of facts before the shareholders and thus give them an opportunity of carefully considering the whole question. The shareholders should be put in possession of a separate statement in regard to the amalgamation, and of another statement in reference to the reconstruction; and he thought that if that was done there could be little doubt that the shareholders would at once come to a conclusion in favour of reconstructing the Bank.

Mr. Stewart thought he might say that the proposal would be put before the shareholders in the form suggested by Mr. Macdonald, before anything could be done in the matter. In the meantime, however, it was the wish of the directors to arrange terms before laying definite proposals before the shareholders. He thought some of Mr. Macdonald's remarks might be answered by pointing out that Bengal would subscribe a certain amount of the money which was required at once, and that Bombay would have till the 31st December to pay its quota; and during that time the liquidation of the old Bank of Bombay would to a considerable extent enable the shareholders to provide the funds which it would be necessary for them to contribute. If, on the other hand, capital was to be raised here to form a new Bank of Bombay it would be necessary—in order to be working on a certainty—that the shareholders should at once contribute fifty or sixty lakhs. It was probable that they would all like to be able to raise that amount and to carry on the Bank, but he thought at the same time that the proposed scheme of amalgamation presented great advantages in the way of bringing capital from Bengal to our assistance, and of relieving the shareholders from the necessity of paying up at once what would be necessary for the reconstruction of the Bank, and that it presented a very desirable means of getting rid of the results of the past business of the Bank, and at the same time of carrying on a new business with the aid afforded by the connection with Government.

Mr. Macdonald considered that public opinion was almost universally against the scheme for amalgamation—especially amongst native gentlemen. He thought the Directors should bring forward a report and suggest some scheme for reconstruction; and he had no doubt that if the public was asked to contribute new capital to the extent of fifty lakhs of rupees, persons would be found willing to do it—and the remaining fifty lakhs of new capital could be allotted to the poor unfortunate shareholders of the present Bank, who would be supplied as the assets were realised with the means of taking it up. It seemed to him that that would be a much more fair and generous course towards the present shareholders of the Bank than one which would necessitate their throwing away the good-will of their business and bringing the Bank of Bengal to Bombay. If the amalgamation should be carried out, what would be the position of things in Bombay? The head Board would be at Calcutta and a local Board here, and it would be in the power of the directors in Calcutta to put a veto on every act of the Bombay Board. He, for one, protested against amalgamation.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee agreed in thinking that sufficient capital could be raised in Bombay, and he observed that if fifty or sixty lakhs was a small amount to raise, considering the trade of Bombay, the capital could afterwards be increased.

Mr. Stewart wished to point in regard to Mr. Macdonald's remark as to throwing away the good-will of the Bank, that the object of the proposed scheme was to prevent that good will from going away from them altogether. The present agreement with Government would run till 31st March next, and as long as the Bank had the Government business it was certain to retain its deposits and to be able to go on. But as the expiration of that agreement drew nigh, people might not have the same confidence in the Bank; and that very good-will might consequently be drawn away from it. But by introducing a stronger institution and taking up the business in the present stage, they would prevent such a result and would, in his opinion be taking the course which would be most advantageous to the shareholders of the present Bank. The proposal was to exchange shares in the present business for shares in another business, and did not involve the throwing away of the good-will of the Bank at all. The shareholders of the present Bank would simply become shareholders in a larger concern—that was all.

Mr. Robertson certainly did not agree in Mr. Macdonald's proposition that they should raise a crore of rupees and allow half of that amount to be subscribed by people who had no interest in the Bank of Bombay.

[Mr. Macdonald seemed to dissent from this version of what he had said.]

Mr. Robertson: That was what I understood.

Mr. Macdonald: No, no.

Mr. Robertson: And that the other half should be given to the shareholders.

Mr. Brown said Mr. Robertson's remark suggested what seemed to him to be just the difficulty with which they had [illegible] contend. Did they think that among the shareholders [illegible] lakhs of rupees even would be forthcoming? He did not think this was likely—looking in particular to the number of people at home, whose every sixpence was invested in the shares of the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Robertson said it was in reference to such shareholders that he had been speaking.

Mr. Macdonald thought the difficulty could be got over by giving the present shareholders a preference as to the first allotment.

[illegible] Eduljee Nusserwanjee thought the conclusion to which the directors had come—that new capital could not be raised in Bombay—was preconceived and unfounded. Only fifty lakhs was wanted. Why could the Bank not do in these days with fifty lakhs when at its commencement it did with that sum? and the business of the Bank was not so large now as to require the amount of capital which was necessary three years ago. Besides, the large amount of capital which they formerly had did not bring any good to the Bank. Well, he thought fifty lakhs could be raised in this way: if shareholders were not in a position to subscribe out of their own pockets they could easily pledge their shares to other parties, who would very willingly advance at least Rs. 250 upon each share on reasonable terms. Thus the present shareholders might secure the advantages of a reconstruction of the Bank with their own capital, and would reap all the advantages which that plan possessed over the other. He could not possibly conceive any advantages which a scheme of amalgamation could have over one for reconstruction. If the Bank of Bengal had not been in existence, what would they have done? Would they not have liquidated the present Bank and formed a new one? It was surely against their civilized independent spirit to go into any subjection if it was possible for them by any means to help themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Brown thought some of the remarks which had been made were based on the idea that the proposal for amalgamation was a pet scheme of the directors, but he considered that the people of Bombay should give the directors credit for the same independent spirit which the gentlemen who had spoken no doubt had. If they could have saved themselves without going to the Bank of Bengal, undoubtedly they would have done so. But here they had the means of saving the Bank from what seemed likely to be a disgraceful end; and the directors had thought that the scheme of amalgamation which was proposed would not only be the best for the business of the Bank but also for the shareholders themselves. The object was to get the interest of the shareholders transferred to a good working Bank at a premium of 25 per cent; and he certainly did think it would be a very good bargain to buy a Bank of Bengal share at 25 per cent. It would, besides, be in the option of the shareholders to take up those new shares or not.

Mr. Macdonald could not see that any steps at all had been taken in connection with the starting of a new Bank. He was sorry to say it, but he thought the directors had failed in their duty in this respect. Why had not the directors, when they were in want of money, come forward frankly and told the shareholders the state of the case? He did not think that the directors could absolve themselves for not having adopted such a course, but having on the contrary gone precipitately into a scheme for amalgamation.

Mr. Robertson wished to say that he was by no means opposed to amalgamation. He only wanted to find out what was for the best course for the shareholders, and he thought the shareholders would not be in a position to decide in the matter till they knew whether the Government would continue their connection with the Bank or not if extra capital was raised. If Government should be willing to do this he thought it very doubtful whether an amalgamation of the two Banks would be the best plan to adopt. He was by no means opposing the scheme, however,—he only wanted information.

Mr. Brown said that if they went to Government as suggested, the first question asked of them would be—"Do you think you can raise fifty lakhs?" Now, the directors could not conscientiously say that they did think it would be possible to raise fifty lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said the assets which would be realised within the next six months could be added to the capital which might be raised.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee thought that if there was a probability of the Government connection with the Bank being continued it would be much less difficult to raise the capital which would be required. "Government connection" was a magic word with people in Bombay.

Colonel Marriott: It seems to me from the discussion which has taken place that there are two questions which get mixed up very naturally,—one, as to what is for the benefit of the public, and the other as to what is for the benefit of the shareholders. The first question is rather of a theoretical nature, and the second is much more dependent upon facts. The second question—what is for the benefit of the shareholders—is the only one which for many reasons, it would be of any use to discuss at this small meeting; and it seems to me that Mr. Robertson's question had a very pertinent bearing upon it. The great thing is for the directors, before any final resolution is passed, to put as many facts as possible before the shareholders in relation to the question whether amalgamation or reconstruction is desirable. And a very important point is—what assistance would the shareholders get from Government if they were willing to do their best without calling in the aid of the Bank of Bengal. Nothing has been said to lead the meeting to suppose that the directors have done their best to obtain information on this point. If they have not done so they have overlooked what is a very important element in this question from the shareholders' point of view.

The Chairman stated that the whole of the proceedings in connection with this matter had been before Government and that it was with the knowledge of Government that the project of amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal was proceeding.

Colonel Marriott said that was not an answer to the question. The question was, what assistance would Government be willing to render if the community was very desirous to reconstitute the Bank in its old form. To say that Government had assented to the scheme for an amalgamation was no answer to this question.

The Chairman said the shareholders had not yet expressed any wish to raise new capital in the manner now suggested, and that therefore the directors could not go before Government with a proposal of that kind.

Colonel Marriott said it would nevertheless be a material fact to guide the shareholders in giving their vote for or against the amalgamation—whether, supposing it to be possible to reconstruct the Bank, Government would give the assistance it had hitherto given. He was not blaming the directors; he knew they had but one desire, which was to do the best they could (Mr. Brown—"Hear, hear"); but now that an unexpected amount of opinion had sprung up in favour of the Bank being reconstituted if possible, it seemed to him that the directors ought—if there was any means of doing it—to ascertain the utmost assistance that the Government would give in such a case. Whichever way the Government gave an answer, the fact would be a most important one in determining the votes of the shareholders.

Mr. Stewart said the directors had certainly not had any assurance from Government or been led to feel that they could calculate upon a continuance of the Government business under any circumstances. They could hardly have asked Government to give some assurance on this point, while the negotiations which had been commenced with a view to an amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal were still going on. He thought it would be better in the first place to put some definite proposal before the shareholders, as the result of these negotiations; and then if it was still considered that there were other courses open to them, which it would be more advantageous to follow, the directors would be only too happy to hear them proposed. He thought it would hardly be fair to ask Government to hold out further assurances of aid, after the Bank had been depending upon it for support during the last two or three years. They had reason to know that Government was tired of the constant applications for assistance which had been made by the Bank of Bombay, and there was a very strong feeling at present that the Government business should only be in the hands of a Bank which was safe from all danger. The proposals which had been made at this meeting seemed to be based upon the belief that the directors would be able to raise fifty lakhs of rupees in Bombay. It was supposed that that would be sufficient, and that that sum would secure the Government business. He had great doubts, however, on this point; and as far as he had been able to ascertain the feelings of the shareholders—from letters addressed to Mr. Stuart and in other ways—it seemed to him that there was a very great majority of the shareholders who were averse to sinking any more money in the Bank. Everybody seemed to agree that the old business of the Bank should go into liquidation and that any reconstruction should be of a kind which would entirely clear away all past transactions. Well, that in his opinion would require more than fifty lakhs of rupees, and the capital would have to be available at once, in order to establish the new institution in place of the present one, which would be in liquidation. There might be some shareholders who could pay, and it so happened that it was such shareholders who attended these meetings, while those who would not be able to pay were silent. He thought the scheme which it was proposed to adopt was in accordance with the wishes of the majority. There could be no doubt, he thought, that the majority of the shareholders were not in a position to raise further money. But the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal would have certain advantages to those who had no money to contribute, for if the arrangement came to a settlement the value of their shares would rise. The new shares might be taken up at a premium of 25 per cent—which did not appear very great when it was considered that the reserve which the new Bank would have would be more than 16 per cent. on the capital, a fact which would tend greatly to increase the value of the shares. There was no positive necessity, however, for coming to terms with the Bank of Bengal, but at the same time there was no reason why the consideration of a reconstruction of the Bank should not be deferred till it should be decided whether the amalgamation was to be carried out or not. He really did not think they could have taken any better means of stirring up the Bombay people to come forward and pay the money which was required, than by suggesting the scheme of amalgamation. If there was any means by which that could be done it seemed to be by suggesting the introduction of capital from Bengal.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said that whether the plan for amalgamation or the plan for reconstruction was adopted, money would be required from the shareholders. In the case of reconstruction it would be required directly; in the case of amalgamation it would be required within six months or a longer period.

Mr. Stewart said the shareholders would be enabled to take up the new shares by means of the assets of the present Bank—though some payment in cash would probably also be required.

Dr. Eduljee did not suppose that the directors expected the realization of the assets would make up the whole amount necessary for taking up the shares in the amalgamated Bank. He thought indeed that the deficiency which it would be necessary to make up would be greater than what would be required in the case of reconstruction; and if shareholders could not pay anything towards reconstruction now, they would not be able to pay anything for Bengal shares six or nine months hence, while those who would be able to pay six or nine months hence in the event of amalgamation would be just as able to pay now towards reconstruction—for if they had not the money in their pockets they could borrow it, having the assurance that they would be able to refund it on the assets of the Bank being realised.

Mr. Brown pointed out that if the shareholders decided in favour of reconstruction they would hazard all on the getting of the fifty lakhs of rupees. If they did not get the fifty lakhs, it would be destruction to the Bank; but it would not be so in the case of the scheme for amalgamation being approved of. Those shareholders who chose would be able to take advantage of the latter scheme, nearly at par; and those who could not take advantage of it would not be in a position to take advantage of any benefits resulting from reconstruction.

Dr. Eduljee again urged that sufficient capital might be raised in Bombay.

Mr. Brown: Bombay need not pay up anything unless she likes.

Dr. Eduljee: That is the opinion of the directors only. The shareholders ought to be consulted on that point.

Mr. Brown: So they will be.

Dr. Eduljee: A general comprehensive statement should be laid before them, and their opinion taken as to which course they would prefer.

Mr. Stewart thought it had already been mentioned that the directors would prepare a definite proposal which would be laid before the shareholders in good time in order that they should have every opportunity of considering it and expressing an opinion upon it. The subject had been introduced at the present time, simply with the view of giving the directors the benefit of the opinions of the shareholders present. No definite proposal had yet been submitted, and therefore the meeting was hardly in a position to discuss the details of the scheme. He would suggest that any shareholder who imagined it would be feasible to reconstruct the Company should submit to the directors a plan by which capital might be raised with that object; and such a plan might be taken into consideration along with the scheme for amalgamation.

Dr. Eduljee suggested that the directors should prepare a statement showing what in their opinion were the advantages or disadvantages arising from each proposal. The shareholders would be better able to come to a decision upon the question if that was done than they would be when merely asked whether they were in favour of reconstruction or amalgamation.

Mr. Stewart thought that those gentlemen who had originated the proposal for a reconstruction of the Bank should lay a statement of their views before the directors, and that it would probably be of great advantage if some of the shareholders should give the directors some idea of the amount of capital which in their opinion could be raised among the shareholders generally. Mr. Stewart afterwards said in regard to the proposal to reconstruct the Bank, that it seemed to him the Government business depended upon the capital and the capital upon the Government business. He considered it would be hazardous to depend upon the one without the other.

Mr. Macdonald repeated the suggestion that Government should be asked whether in the event of sufficient capital being raised and the Bank reconstructed the Government business would be continued to it. If this resource failed, he thought they would be compelled to follow some plan of amalgamation, but otherwise, that course would not be necessary. Considering the feeling of the public on this subject he thought the directors ought in the first place to have satisfied themselves as to what could be done in the way of reconstruction.

Mr Stewart thought Mr. Macdonald's suggestion was a very good one, so far as it referred to going to Government for the purpose of asking what the shareholders might calculate upon in the event of their being able to raise this money. The proceedings of this meeting might be referred to in making that request, and it could be said that some shareholders at all events were confident that the money could be raised.

Colonel Marriott said they were coming now to something like a concurrence on the only point which at the present moment called for settlement. Mr. Stewart had shortly since said something to the effect that they ought to settle the question of amalgamation first—(Mr. Stewart: Submit the question—not settle it)—and that if it was negatived there would be time to consider the proposal to reconstruct the Bank. Now, that appeared to him to be wrong. The one depended upon the other. There were probably be very large number of shareholders who would prefer reconstruction if it was found to be practicable, but who otherwise would vote for amalgamation; and it therefore seemed to him—without in the least begging the question as to which was the best course to adopt—that it was unreasonable to say that the question of amalgamation must be settled first and that of reconstruction afterwards. The one question was altogether dependent upon the other. With regard to ascertaining from Government what it would be prepared to do in the event of the Bank being reconstructed, he did not know why it should be assumed that Government would be indisposed to continue its connection with the Bank. Mr. Stewart had said Government was tired of them—or something to that effect. Now, Government was a shareholder and a director; and, whether it was Government or an individual, he objected to its being said that any of their directors was tired of them. He did not think that would be a fair manner in which to treat the Bank. Besides, considering its connection with the direction of the Bank, Government was to a certain extent responsible for the present state of the affairs of the institution. Mr. Stewart's last observation, however, was in favour of ascertaining from Government what it was disposed to do in the event of a reconstruction of the present Bank. Government might be asked what was the utmost assistance which in that case the Bank could hope for, and what extent of new capital the Government would permit as a minimum, and the shareholders with these facts before them would be better able to come to a decision on the question which they were called upon to consider.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee thought the shareholders had a claim upon Government in this matter, because it was upon the faith of the Government connection with the Bank that they had been induced to invest their money in it.

Mr. Brown thought there would be a practical difficulty in carrying out Colonel Marriott's suggestion, caused by the ponderous nature of the machinery which the directors would have to approach. Even if they got the consent of the Bombay Government the matter would have to go to Calcutta and would then have to go to Westminster.

Colonel Marriott, while admitting that that was quite correct, pointed out that it was not possible for the shareholders to approach Government on this subject.

Mr. Brown suggested that if there was a large body of the shareholders, or of the public of Bombay, who thought that reconstruction was desirable, they could adopt some means of making their opinions known. A strong representation from the shareholders would immensely strengthen the hands of the directors in dealing with Government, and would perhaps simplify the negotiations by making references less numerous.

Colonel Marriott said he did not mean that the directors should go to Government without some probability that it would be found practicable to carry out a reconstruction of the Bank.

Mr. Brown said the directors had hitherto assumed that capital would not be forthcoming—in fact that reconstruction was impossible. He therefore thought the directors should have something to go upon, to show Government that that assumption might be wrong.

Colonel Marriott: Quite so.

Mr. Stewart wished in one respect to modify what he said. He had not meant to say that it would be desirable to shunt the consideration of the question of reconstruction until the question of amalgamation had been dealt with. He merely meant that after the scheme for amalgamation had been submitted in a formal way, it would not be too late to take up the other proposal.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the directors might issue a form to the present shareholders asking them what number of shares they would consent to take in the new Bank. That would be something for them to go upon.

Mr. Brown said there would be an extreme awkwardness in doing that before the present negotiations were brought to a point, for although the Bank was not committed to the adoption of the scheme for an amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, yet the directors were committed to an opinion that the scheme was advisable.

The Chairman thought that if reconstruction was agreed to six or eight months would elapse before the capital could be subscribed.

Mr. Macdonald thought it was not the question of time but the question of desirability that they should consider, and that a few months would not make any difference. Considering, too, the intimate connection of Government with the Bank, he thought Government would be bound to protect it till such time as the shareholders should be able to protect themselves by means of reconstruction.

Mr. Brown wished to recal to Mr. Macdonald's recollection that when the idea of amalgamation was first mooted it seemed to be received—in Bombay at all events—with acclamation. Both the local journals, he thought, wrote in favour of it at that time, and, except a single letter or so, there was no sign of any movement in opposition to it. He admitted that such an opposition had been springing up of late, but it had not been so in the first instance.

Mr. Macdonald said that when the proposal was first mooted every second man he met was against it. He knew there was a very strong feeling against it on the part of native gentlemen; he believed that five out of six were against it—yet it was to native gentlemen they would chiefly have to look in carrying out the scheme for amalgamation.

Mr. Robertson did not think it was supposed when the matter was first mentioned that it would be proposed to call up so large an amount of new capital or that a premium of 25 per cent. would have to be paid for the shares. The idea at that time was that on giving up the good-will of their business the shareholders would receive one share for two of the present shares; and with those terms there was perhaps a willingness to give the matter a favourable consideration. Under the altered circumstances, however, it was desirable to see whether reconstruction could not be effected, and the only way in which this could be done was by sending a circular to every shareholder, asking whether in the event of reconstruction he was prepared to pay so much per share.

Mr. G. F. Rimington at some length urged the desirability of knowing as nearly as possible how much the assets of the Bank would realize, in order that the shareholders might be able to form an opinion as to the amount of new capital which it would be necessary to raise should the Bank be reconstructed. This was a point which ought first of all to be enquired into, because there was a difference of opinion as to the amount of new capital which would be required. If the directors came to the conclusion that fifty lakhs would be sufficient, it would be for the shareholders to say whether that amount could be raised. If that would not be sufficient, then let it be ascertained what would be. There could be no doubt that native gentlemen had the means of ascertaining what amount of money could be secured for such a purpose as this. And if it was ultimately found that the necessary capital could be raised he thought the best course both for the shareholders and the public would be to reconstruct the Bank. Mr. Rimington further expressed his concurrence in the suggestion which Mr. Robertson had made.

There being no further remarks offered, the meeting here closed.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA.

THE second ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of Europe and India (Limited) was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Association in the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—To receive the balance sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the directors' report, to elect two directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, and to consider the position and prospects of the Company:—

Mr. Cursondass Vullubdass occupied the chair. There were about forty shareholders present on the occasion.

The secretary having read the directors' report for the year ending 31st December last and the balance sheet,

It was proposed that the balance sheet and the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. R. M. King, "that inasmuch as the accounts and reports of the directors now laid before the meeting contain the accounts of the dealings in shares by the directors on behalf of the Company, which had been objected to in the last general meeting, they be not adopted by this meeting as binding upon the Company." The amendment was lost by a majority of votes.

Mr. Mathooradass Lowjee and Hurriram Prannath were then again re-elected as directors of the Association.

It was proposed that as a proof that the directors have the cordial support of the Association in the litigation pending against them at the suit of Mr. Jehanghier R. Mody, the directors be authorized to reimburse themselves out of the funds of the Association, all monies for the payment of which they have or may become liable in respect of such litigation.

Mr. Jehanghier proposed the following amendment, which was lost by a majority of votes:—

"As the suit filed by Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee against the directors is for the benefit of the Company only, it is therefore proposed as an amendment that the directors themselves and not the Company be made to pay the said damages (if any)".

It was next proposed by Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee and seconded by Mr. King that considering the present position of the Association and the future prospects of business, this meeting deemed it advisable, and it is hereby proposed to wind up the Company under the supervision of the High Court.

As an amendment it was proposed that the Company be not wound up now, but that the work of realization of the outstanding assets by the directors be proceeded with, and that it be left to them to convene a meeting hereafter for winding up the Company. The amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Fifth day, Tuesday, 16th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following gentlemen were sworn on the SPECIAL JURY.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. F. Mathew, A. E. Ashley, W. Rodgie, J. R. Leggatt, J. Douglas, W. H. Peile, H. G. Dunlop, M. De Quadros, J. Gray, A. Fulcher, and E. Lord.

FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Bugwantrao Purashram, Sukharam Yeshwunt and Wassoodew Govind, were severally charged on an indictment of eight several counts with forgery, and using as genuine, forged documents, to wit, counterfeit currency notes. The second prisoner, Sukharam Yeshwunt, pleaded guilty; the other two pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Advocate General, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

The Advocate General stated the case to the jury, the facts of which are fully given in evidence.

Balcrishna Babajee was the first witness called. He was examined by Mr. Ferguson. He said he was an engraver in the Mint and had been employed there a little less than two years. Two of the prisoners were related to him. Bhugwantrao was his father-in-law, and Sukkaram his uncle-in-law. About eight months ago Bhugwantrao made a proposition, that he should make a copper plate for a Rs. 1,000 note. He said he had got a man who could pass them. Witness at first declined to have anything to do with him, but eventually consented. The prisoner then took him to a bungalow near the hay-stacks at Byculla, which he said he had rented from a Parsee for the purpose of engraving plates. On the next occasion, when witness saw him, he showed him a tracing paper of a one thousand rupee note. He asked witness if he thought it was a good tracing, and he then fixed it on a copper plate by means of wax? Previous to that he asked witness to lend him some engraving tools and some very fine instruments to make marks. He then pierced the plate with dots by a very fine instrument. The object in making these marks was to guide the engraver. After that witness commenced to engrave at the bungalow, of an evening after he left the Mint. The plate produced was the same as that on which the prisoner Bhugwantrao made the marks. It took witness about a month to engrave that plate. Sukkaram also came there. After he had finished engraving that note Bhugwantrao produced a brass plate and made marks on that. It took witness only a few days to engrave that. The latter plate was intended to immitate the water marks. He afterwards engraved two seals, one square and one oal. On the square one he engraved "A. H. Ballard, Commissioner." On the oal one he engraved "Bank of Bombay" in English and Guzarathi. Previous to that Bugwantrao had marked these seals, and, in engraving, witness only followed that prisoner's tracing! At Bhugwantrao's request witness procured for him a printing press (produced). He purchased it from a man named John Hannah Witness kept this at his own house. It was arranged that this press was to be used at night. Witness told his own people that he had bought it for the purpose of printing visiting cards. Only used it at night. When the prisoner Bhugwantrao came to witness's house he brought the plates and some paper like that produced for printing the notes. The prisoner wetted them and then allowed them to dry a little and then they commenced to print. [Witness here described the process.] On that occasion they struck off about sixty. They commenced about 11 o'clock at night and finished about 4 o'clock the next morning. They were then taken away either by Bhugwantrao or Sukharam. This was done on a verandah at the back of witness's house. The brass plate produced was the one on which the water mark was produced. Saw the prisoner put on the water mark, the numbers and stamp "J. A. Ballard, and the Bank of Bombay" on the notes. He put the number on with a steel pen. He put the water marks on by applying the white of an egg on the printed side of the note, placed it on the plate, and then applied the white of an egg on the other side and afterwards rubbed the note with the back of a thimble which brought out the marks; the notes were then washed and dried. Besides these fifty notes ten more were struck off on another occasion. He believed that Sukharam took them away. Witness was told by Bhugwantrao that some of the notes, about forty, had been passed. The police arrested witness. Sukharam told him that a box had been placed with Muckundrow; the box contained the plates in question. Witness then went to Acbar Ali who took him to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souter, to whom he told the same story which he had told in Court on this occasion. He now identified the five notes produced as the same which Bhugwantrao had manufactured.

The prisoner Bhugwantrao cross-examined the witness, but failed to shake his evidence in any way.

Manockjee Bomanjee, a liquor seller at Byculla, stated that the prisoner rented a new house from him on the Flats in July last, which he occupied for one month. When the agreement was made the prisoner Sukharam occupied it. Did not know for what purpose they wanted the house. Saw the last witness there on one occasion.

Veerjee Mootichund, on being examined, stated that he knew the prisoners. Had known Bhugwantrao seven or eight months. Met him at the house of Lalloo in the Duncan Road, the other two prisoners were also there. Bhugwantrao asked him to go to the house of his kept mistress on the next morning. He went there and again saw the three prisoners. Bhugwantrao said he would tell witness something if he would promise not to reveal it to any one. He then showed witness a counterfeit note for Rs. 1,000, and told him to find out a good customer, and if witness found one he would sell the note to him. Witness took it to be a good note but Bhugwantrao told him it was a false one. He offered to sell it to witness for Rs. 100. Witness had no money at that time but offered him some ornaments but he did not take them. A few days afterwards gave information to Ackbar Ali and Major Henderson and acted upon their instructions. Afterwards saw the prisoners at the courtezans' house again, when Bhugwantrao gave him another false note for which witness paid him Rs. 100, and then sent the note to the police. Bhugwantrao said that he would give him some more notes if he found purchasers. He remembered the occasion when Mr. Edgington came to his house and saw the police conceal themselves behind some bamboos. Had previously arranged with the prisoners that they should come that evening. The prisoner Wassoodew came first that night, he asked witness to show him the rupees and he then went and fetched Bhugwantrao. A man named Hurgovindass then came in, and Sukharam and Wassoodew came and the latter told witness that Sukharam was the brother of his master and to "take the notes from him." Hurgovin said he would not take three notes, because his master had promised to let him have ten. Bhugwantrao then came and said he had got five notes and that if he (Hurgovin) took them he would soon send him ten or fifteen more. He also said "as long as the sun and moon endure I shall not be apprehended." Mr. Edgington heard all this. Bhugwantrao said that he was going to prepare some new notes which could never be detected by the sircar. Subsequently Sukharam brought two notes which he placed rolled up on the floor. Witness took up the bundle which contained the notes produced at the police office. Mr. Edgington then came in and apprehended the prisoners and took possession of the notes. Before that Hurgovin examined them.

Hurgovindass Tribhowandass, metha in the service of a merchant, was employed by the police in connection with this affair. In March last Mr. Edgington gave him Rs. 1,500 to purchase forged notes. Then went to the last witness' (Veerjee's) house, and there saw the prisoners Wassoodew and Veerjee. Witness asked Wassoodew to sell him some forged notes. He said that he was only a broker but that he would speak to his master Bhugwantrao. It was arranged that the price was to be Rs. 150. Bhugwantrao was to have Rs. 100 and each of the brokers Rs. 25 each. On a subsequent occasion went to the house again when Wassoodew told him that his master had agreed and that he would come there on the next day. On that day went again when Wassoodew fetched Bhugwantrao, witness then asked him if he would sell him some of those notes and when the price was arranged he consented to sell him ten notes, and told him to come again two days after. He went there accordingly on that day, when he saw Mr. Edgington, Abdool Ali and Veerjee, the two former concealed themselves and Wassoodew was fetched. Witness told him that he had got the money and asked him to fetch his master. He however fetched the prisoner Sukharam who said he was the sett's brother. He said he would let him have five notes and witness told him that he wanted ten notes as promised by Bhugwantrao. That prisoner afterwards came in and said he had got five notes and that if witness took them he would let him have more on the Saturday. Bhugwantrao said that these notes were very finely executed and that he had delivered forty to another party and that was the reason why he could not let him have any more. Subsequently Sukharam produced five notes (the same as now before the Court) witness selected three of these and agreed to purchase them, and while they were talking Mr. Edgington and Abdool Ali stepped from behind the partition and snatched up the notes. Abdool Ali went out and returned shortly afterwards with the prisoner Bhugwantrao in custody.

Mr. A. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was next called, he said there were a good many forged notes in circulation and it was in consequence of that that the police took steps to detect them. On the evening of 11th March went with Abdool Ali to Veerjee's house and concealed themselves behind a partition, and from some chinks in the same they could see what was going on. Wassoodew was the first that came in and he sat down with the last witness who produced a bundle of good notes which had been given to him by witness. Wassoodew then went out and shortly afterwards returned with Sukharam. Hurgovun then told the prisoners that he wanted ten pieces, they told him that they had not got so many. Hurgovun then said something about wishing to speak with their master. Sukharam went out and returned with Bhugwuntrao, who offered to let Hurgovun have five notes then and the remainder in a few days after. Before breaking into the room saw a roll of papers in Heerjee's hand. He then heard Heerjee say "how many are there." The prisoner then handed him something. Then Hurgovun selected some of them, and then witness stepped from his concealment and seized the notes and the two last prisoners, Bhugwuntrao was afterwards brought in by Abdool. Subsequently the witness Balcrishna gave information to witness and it was in consequence of that that the plates were discovered. Subsequently searched Bhugwantrao's house and found a lot of draughtman's tools. In another house in which his kept mistress lived witness found a number of drawing instruments and afterwards found the printing press in Balcrishna's house. Went to the house of a woman named Radabae and then to a another place where he discovered a wooden box (produced) with some clothing in it. The prisoner Sukharam produced a key which fitted this box, but the box had been previously opened. Subsequently went to a tank at Candawaddy and procured the services of Madrowhow who brought up the three copper and brass plates produced.

Abdool Ali, police jemadar stated that he accompained Mr. Edgington on the night in question and corroborated what that witness said as to arresting the prisoners.

A woman named Radabae stated that the prisoner Bhugwantrao came to her house about three months ago and left a box with her. The prisoner Sukharam came there subsequently and opened the box, which remained there until her son Muckanrao came home.

Muckanrao, son of the last witness deposed to having seen a box in his house about three months ago. He saw the prisoner Sukkaram come there and take something out of that box and lock it up and go away again. Subsequently something occurred to rouse his (witness) suspicions which induced him to force open the box when he found some clothes and the copper and brass plates produced which were afterwards given to one Gunputrao.

Sitaram Gopal received from the last witness the box before the Court, which witness afterwards gave up to the police.

Gunputrao stated that Muckundrao brough to him the three copper and brass plates before the Court, and told witness to throw them away. He afterwards gave them to his servant telling him to throw them into a well. Subsequently accompanied the police to a well at Candawaddy.

Babarao received the brass and copper-plates from the witness Gunputrao and threw them into the well as directed by him. The police afterwards brought a diver who brought up the same plates.

Mahadeo Ramjee police sepoy and diver deposed to having gone into the tank in question and brought up the brass and copper plates in question.

Mr. G. W. Terry, Superintendent Jamsetjee School of Arts. Had a practical knowledge of engraving and etching. Had examined the plates produced and also the five notes in question. Had no doubt that the notes were produced from these plates. There were four sets of marks on the plates and he found corresponding marks on the notes. He found several slips of the engraver's tools on the plates and also corresponding marks on the notes. There were so many marks on the plates which were transferred to the notes as enabled him to know them. The panels on the notes, which were produced in good notes by ruling, had been produced by hand in these notes, they differed in the ordinary number of lines in a genuine note. [Witness here described scientifically several marks and scratches on the plates which were reproduced on the notes] The plate was very skilfully copied, considering that it was done by a native. From all the various coincidents he was perfectly certain that all the notes had been produced from these plates.

Hurrychund Narrayen an inspector of notes in the Government currency department, had examined all five of the notes in question, they were all forgeries. He considered them to be good representations.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner Bhugwantrao then addressed the jury in his defence, and stated that the witness Balcrishna showed him two plates which he said he had engraved for another man named Callidass, who had succeeded in procuring a number of notes from them. Prisoner declared that he went to this man on behalf of Balcrishna but did not succeed in getting the money for them. Balcrishna afterwards, he said, came to him and induced him to take the place at Byculla, and after the house was taken he told prisoner that he wanted to repair the plates, he also informed prisoner that he had produced some notes from them from a press which he had in his possession. The prisoner then told a rambling story about Balcrishna having brought the plates to him to conceal.

The prisoner Wassoodew in defence declared that he, in concert with Veerjee, had agreed to entrap the other prisoners, but was taken into custody and now charged with them in this crime.

The learned judge then summed up, and directed the attention of the jury to the insufficiency of evidence against the prisoner Wassoodew as to the forgery itself, and observed that they might, perhaps, with him, think there was not sufficient evidence to convict on that charge, as it bore more on the second charge of using as genuine forged documents. His Lordship read carefully through the evidence of the principal witnesses, pointing out its bearings, thereon.

The jury then retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of guilty against Bhugwantrao on all the charges and against the other prisoner with using as genuine forged documents.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner Bhugvuntrao for the term of his natural life, the others to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

THE following case was tried before a comming jury:—

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—Ahmed Abdool Wahab was placed on his trial on a charge of using as genuine a forged document, to wit a currency note purporting to be of the value of Rs. 1,000.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Farran instructed by the Government Solicitor, conducted the case for the prosecution, the prisoner was undefended.

The evidence was very simple. The jury retired for about half an hour for deliberation, when they convicted the prisoner, and His Lordship sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—Sittaram Govind, a Post Office peon, who was convicted on Saturday last of criminal breach of trust in having misappropriated to his own use a letter entrusted to him, was yesterday called up and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 16th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Cowasjee Jamsetjee vs. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

MR. TAYLOR appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not present.

This action, the learned counsel stated, was brought to recover the balance of a promissory note for Rs. 4,000, payable on demand, dated the 2nd April 1866. Rs. 1,000 was paid as an instalment on the 10th of July, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the latter date.

His Lordship asked if the bill was properly stamped.

Mr. Taylor said it was not. An adhesive stamp only was affixed, and he should ask to be allowed to pay the penalty of 21 annas.

His Lordship assented, and Mr. Taylor having proved the case, a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 with 9 per cent interest on Rs. 4,000 from the 2nd of April 1866 to the 10th of July, and the same interest on Rs. 3,000 from the latter date to judgment and costs.

Sunarayen Amerchund vs. Tejpall Terrachund.

Mr. Dunbar was for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

This was an *ex parte* case. It appeared that the parties had had dealings in hoondees. Last year the plaintiff purchased some hoondees which were drawn on the defendant's firm at Indore, but on presenting them for payment they were dishonored. The plaintiff then presented them to the defendant's house in Bombay for redemption, and they promised to redeem them, but failed to comply with their promise, and had paid only Rs. 100 since the last settlement of accounts.

His Lordship gave a decree for the sum sued for—Rs. 9,022—with the usual interest and costs.

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation vs. Cowasjee Sorabjee Soortee.

This was another *ex parte* case. Mr. McPherson appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,262 damages for breach of agreement to purchase a quantity of timber from the Company, dated the 25th of May 1866. The defendant was repeatedly notified to take delivery, but as he neglected, he was at length informed that it would be sold by auction if he did not receive it. It was then surveyed, and sold by auction on the 14th of November 1866 for Rs. 3,264, and proceedings were taken to recover the amount of the loss. After the summons was served, the defendant called on the secretaries and treasurers, and offered to compromise the case, but as he could not pay cash, his offer was declined.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount sued for with interest,—costs being waived.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. Negepanti was charged at the instance of Mr. G. M. Traill, employed in the Secretariate, with driving his buggy along the Girgaum Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others and thereby injuring his horse.

Mr. Cleveland appeared on behalf of the defence.

From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on the morning of the 5th instant, while returning from a ride, and coming along the Girgaum Road, he heard the wheels of a buggy coming behind him. He looked round and asked the defendant where he was going. The buggy came in collision with the horse and he fell down, and Mr. Traill fell underneath him. The horse received severe injuries. Complainant considered that defendant must have been driving furiously.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Cleveland, the complainant could not swear whether the defendant was driving fast or not.

Mr. Cleveland contended that upon the complainant's own showing, it appeared that the defendant was not driving furiously. Mr. Traill must prove that there was some negligence on the part of Mr. Negepanti.

His Worship was of opinion that there was no evidence that the defendant was going furiously.

Three witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution and they corroborated, in material points, the testimony of Mr. Traill.

After some further discussion the case was amicably settled between the parties, the defendant undertaking to compensate the complainant for the injuries done to his horse.

His Worship remarked that there was a very slight amount of negligence on the part of the defendant, and it was of a very trivial nature. As the case had been amicably settled between the parties, His Worship had no other alternative but to strike off the cause.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Tomkin, a plumber, was charged with assaulting a native.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, fined the defendant Rs. 25, and ordered rupees ten out of it to be paid to the complainant.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—David Wilkes, seaman of the British ship *The Hicture*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A VIGILANT POLICEMAN.—Papya Erkya was charged with assaulting police constable No. 243, while in the execution of his duty.

The prosecutor stated that last night the prisoner was fighting at a well with a peon of the Accountant General's office, and he told him not to be disorderly. The prisoner was somewhat drunk and he gave the policeman a blow on the chest which threw him on the ground. Prisoner then took the staff out of his hand and gave him another blow on his head.

A police sepoy, who was near corroborated the prosecutor's testimony.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence.

His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 50, in default of payment of the fine, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour. His Worship could not help mentioning that it was a pity such men should be employed in the police force. Here was a policeman employed for the protection of the public, who fell on the ground by one blow from a weak, half drunken man, and allowed his staff to be wrested from him. And His Worship was at a loss to see what protection he could give the public.

MAZAGON POLICE.—16TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Babajee Mahadoo and Sewa Tollijee were charged with stealing a quantity of rice straw belonging to Mr. J. Hutchinson, engineer of the Girgaum Ice Factory.

His Worship sentenced the prisoners to receive ten stripes each with a rattan at the Ice Factory in the presence of the workmen.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Govind Somajee, an arrack shop keeper, was charged with selling liquor after 9 P. M., in violation of one of the conditions of his license. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, and his license was forfeited.

MADRAS.

HORRIBLE ASSAULT AND MISPLACED CLEMENCY.—A charge of a singularly horrible and disgusting character was brought before Mr. Clarke at the Town Police Court yesterday, (10th inst.,) against one Thumberan, a coachman in the employ of a gentleman residing in the Fort. The offence laid at the ruffian's door was committing an indecent outrage upon the person of a little English girl five years of age, the daughter of a private in H. M.'s 3rd-60th Rifles. The details given by the poor little girl, who certainly could not have manufactured her simple story, were far too disgusting in their character for publication. But the following is an outline of the facts. The child left her mother's quarters in charge of an ayah named Chinnamah at about 4 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, (10th inst.,) for the purpose of taking a walk. In their peregrinations round the Fort, they fell in with the prisoner who noticed the child and began playing with her. The ayah took that opportunity of leaving her charge for a few minutes on business of her own, and on her return neither the little girl nor the coachman were where she had left them, but she noticed that the door of an adjacent coach godown which had before been open was then closed. While she was looking about for the child the coach house door was partly opened and the prisoner came out, and in reply to the ayah's enquiries said that the child had gone away, but she found the latter crying, and partly undressed, in the godown, and took her home. The child's mother drew from her little girl a narrative of the outrage that had been committed on her, and then went in search of the ruffian who had perpetrated it, and he was pointed out by the child and given into custody. The transactions which took place inside the coach house rested solely upon the little victim's statement, but His Worship expressed his belief in this, and convicted the prisoner of an assault upon the person of the child, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months. A sound whipping in additton would not have been amiss.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

A LETTER has been addressed by J. Shaw, Esq., Principal Inspector General Medical Department to the Madras Government in reference to the comments and dispatch of Lord Napier regarding the alleged shortcoming in the Medical Department of the Madras Presidency, the Inspector General's remonstrance has evoked the following order by Lord Napier which has just been published in the *Madras Athenæum.*

The Governor in Council directs that copies of the foregoing letter and its enclosures be sent to the Secretary of State.

2. His Excellency in Council admits, in regard to the condition of the Civil Dispensaries of this Presidency, that some allowance may be justly made for the difficulties inseparable from a period of scarcity, such as that which has been experienced in some parts of the country, though this consideration does not extend, by any means, to all the defects which have attracted His Excellency's notice. The Governor in Council has, however, learned with great satisfaction, in regard to the particular Dispensary which prompted his comments, the one at Coimbatore, that since the time of his visit, effective efforts have been made by the local officers, both civil and medical, in conjunction with the native community, to place it on a more efficient footing. His Lordship in Council has great pleasure in recognizing the commendable spirit manifested by Dr. Roberts in giving effect to the instructions of Government on this subject. It is evident, also, from the letter addressed by Dr. Roberts to the Deputy Collector of Coimbatore on the 18th August last, that the insufficiency of the funds of the institution had attracted that officer's notice very shortly after his arrival in the district.

3. In regard to the 5th paragraph of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, under date the 24th December last, the Governor in Council requests that the Inspector General will intimate to the officers of his Department that at no time, and in no form has any imputation of untruthfulness or intentional inaccuracy in the preparation of official reports been made against the medical officers of this Presidency, and that the Government are satisfied that the expressions made use of in the paragraph in question were not intended to convey any accusation of this nature. It certainly was very far from being the intention of the Government, when communicating the Despatch for the guidance of the officers concerned, in any way to impugn the veracity of the officers of the Medical Department, which is above suspicion. As, however, by some inadvertence, the wording, both of the Despatch and of the order of this Government, is undoubtedly susceptible of the construction which has been put upon it, the Government resolve to cancel the instructions contained in the 3rd paragraph of their Proceedings of the 25th February last, and, in lieu thereof, to direct that a copy of the annual report submitted by each medical officer in charge of a Civil Dispensary shall be sent by him to the Collector of the District, for his information. The Collector will, thereupon, report to Government his opinion on the general state of the Dispensary and its usefulness and acceptability to the native community, but not entering upon the question of professional treatment or certifying to the accuracy of the returns, which belong properly to the province of the officers of the Medical Department. The medical officer will append to his report a copy of the remarks entered in the visitors' book in the course of the year.

4. The Government are confident that, in carrying out these instructions, the officers of the Revenue and Medical Departments will co-operate with zeal and cordiality for the benefit and development of institutions, the importance of which has been so emphatically recognized both by Her Majesty's Government and by the Government of this Presidency.

JOTTINGS FROM THE DECCAN.

THERE is "a shave" that the station of Jaulna is again to be used as a station for European troops. This station was formerly the head quarters of the Light Field force attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and used to be garrisoned by three native infantry corps, one of cavalry and two batteries of artillery from the Madras Army. The troops were all withdrawn in 1834, but for strategical reasons were restored in 1835. From that year up to 1857 large sums were spent in erecting European artillery barracks, native lines, public buildings of every description, at a cost of above *twenty lacs* of rupees. In 1857 the troops were withdrawn, and the buildings partly dismantled. Immediately the troops were thus withdrawn for the second time, the whole of the northern portion of the Nizam's dominions became infested with bands of Rohillas, Arabs, Bheels and other hords of feudatory miscreants, robbing and murder became an every day occurrence, and single travellers were invariably robbed and illtreated. Things came to such a pass that all the wealthy soucars, and in fact every one who had any thing to lose, had to take Rohillas into their employment, paying a kind of black mail to secure themselves from ruin. In 1857 the mutiny commenced. Had the troops not been withdrawn from Jaulna, the *emeutes* at Aurungabad and Mhow would never have happened, and many valuable lives of Her Majesty's faithful European and native soldiers would have been saved. In 1858, Government to save the whole of this portion of the country from absolute desolution, were obliged to send the Bombay moveable column to the station; this in 1859 was replaced by the 18th Royal Irish B. Troop, Madras Horse Artillery, a regiment of Madras cavalry and infantry, the 18th Royal Irish were subsequently replaced by the present 108th Regiment. The country then resumed its quietness, but in 1862 the whole of the above force removed, since which the station has been garrisoned by a part of one of the corps of the Contingent.

Now as Jaulna is nearly three hundred miles distant from Hyderabad, Mhow or Nagpore, and ninety-two miles distant from the railway, I think you will agree with me that the removal of the troops was bad policy, as there are no roads either to the railway or to any of the above stations, so that in the event of a disturbance, and we have lately seen how soon a disturbance *would* occur were anything to happen to Salar Jung, no troops could be sent to quell it, and the whole country would be *looted* before assistance could arrive. Independent of the loss of twenty lacs in money to Government expended in the barracks, &c., it will lose *prestige.* That Europeans are absolutely necessary either at Jaulna or Aurungabad, is a fact that has been certified by the late Colonel Davidson, and Mr. Bullock, Commissioner of Berar, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir William Mansfield, and in particular Sir Patrick Grant, were of the above opinion too, but it is to be hoped, that Mr. Temple, who will doubtless before long visit every part of his new rule, will see for himself and bring this absurd abandonment to the notice of Government, first, on the ground of the impolicy of the withdrawal of troops on strategical reasons; secondly, loss of public property; thirdly, on account of the superior salubrity of the climate over Secunderabad, a place already over-garrisoned; fourth, and not least, on the ground of common sense, of leaving a district without troops, where there are *no roads,* and from which the nearest European station is three hundred miles.

The new works and new wants created by railways seem to have produced a good result on the wild tribes inhabiting these parts. They are now cuttting ways for commerce through the hills, instead of easing travellers of their monies and depriving them of their lives as they were wont to do. Thousands of men and women who, some ten years ago, were in the habit of wearing only a rag of clothing, [illegible] wear the products of the looms of Ma[illegible]r. They can afford to live in huts ins[illegible] hovels, and even their children are paid [illegible] being taught their first lessons in trained labour. These are facts which are patent to every one. For the last few years on the Poona extension to Sholapore, and now on to Kolburga, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser have scarcely had fewer than 35,000 people employed upon the railway works which they are constructing. When a change in the land tenures sets the same proportion of the people of the country free for manufactures as in Europe there will be no limit to this prosperity. But the people are not enriched by the railway works alone. As an old inhabitant of this part of the country tells me, such has been the influx of silver into the Assigned Districts, and so greatly has cotton enriched the Coombee cultivators, that one of these in the performance of cultivation now,

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actually had a ploughshare made of silver, ploughed his field with it for some hours, and then broke it up and distributed the silver, amongst five or six cultivators. The people were profoundly impressed by the event, and affirmed that such a thing was never heard of before, even in their *shastras*.

There are several shooting parties out in the districts, but I have not heard of any good bags being made as yet. The officers of the Contingent generally have good sport every year; last year a party of them killed nineteen tigers, four panthers, ten bears, and six wolves, and no end of deer of sorts."—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE BANK OF MADRAS MEETING.

(*From the Madras Athenæum, April* 14.)

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held on the premises of the Bank in Popham's Broad-way at noon yesterday, to consider a proposition, for an amalgamation of the Bank of Madras with the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, which had been made by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble A. F. Brown, and the meeting was attended by about sixty of the leading merchants of the city, and other shareholders in the Bank.

Mr. J. McIver, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, opened the proceedings by reading the notice calling the meeting, after which—

The Chairman addressed the shareholders present. He said they were all aware that the object of the meeting was to discuss a proposal which had been made to the Directors of the Bank to amalgamate with the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The proposal, in the first instance, had been made by the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, in a paper drawn up by him embodying his scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. This paper had been addressed to the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and had been first read by them at a special meeting called for the purpose, when the Directors were of opinion that it was not desirable to agree to the proposal. But the question being one of the greatest importance, it was deemed advisable to consult the shareholders on the subject, and they had therefore obtained permission from the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to do so. He must tell them that the minute in question was at first submitted to the Directors of the Bank of Madras as a confidential communication. This paper had now been published and circulated among the shareholders, and they had met to-day to discuss the proposals contained in it. The scheme contained in Mr. Dickson's paper was a most independent measure so far, as it related to the Bank of Madras. This Bank was not concerned in what was going on between Bengal and Bombay. He would read to them from the report the terms in which Mr. Dickson alluded to the Bank of Madras. Mr. Dickson said:—

"There remains, then, only the Bank of Madras to be dealt with. It is not necessary that any great pressure should be brought to bear upon them towards forming a junction with the United Bank. They might, however, have it in their option to do so on conditions of all but equality with the Bank of Bengal, seeing that the market value of their stock stands relatively to our own as 150 to 175. Provision has been made under their new charter to extend their capital from fifty-six lakhs to one crore. This being so, and in contemplation of their business being extended in to Ceylon, it is probable that the full amount permissible, will ere long be called up. Assuming such to be the case, and bearing in mind that the capital of the United Bank otherwise, is four crores, with a reserve of say sixty-five lakhs, the fair and rateable proportion which Madras ought to contribute to the reserve fund along with transfer of guaranteed assets, may fairly be taken at fifteen lakhs; thus bring up the total capital to five crores, and the reserve fund to eighty lakhs. A moment's reflection will show that this proposal is both equitable and reasonable. If the additional capital of forty-four lakhs is called up and divided among shareholders of the Bank of Madras on the same terms as those on which the Bank proposes to all the eighty lakhs to our own proprietors, then they realize eleven lakhs, which, added to their existing reserve of say five lakhs, gives them sixteen lakhs, or one lakh more than the rateable amount proposed to be contributed to the common reserve fund.

This, said the Chairman, was perhaps the most important part of the arrangement relating to the Bank of Madras. But Mr. Dickson did not show that if the additional capital of forty-four lacs were called up there would be any possibility of using it. It was pretty well known that the Bank of Madras had no idea of raising its capital at present. They were, however, now asked to raise this money to join the United Bank, and he thought that to raise it just for the purpose of becoming shareholders in the amalgamated Bank was not advisable. It was unnecessary, said the Chairman, for him to make any remarks upon the unsoundness and danger of so largely increasing the Bank's capital. The question of capital was certainly one of paramount importance. The present capital of the three Presidency Banks aggregated, the Chairman said, nearly four crores, and it was now proposed to increase the capital of the Bank of Bengal to Rs. 3,00,00,000, that the Bank of Bombay to 1,00,00,000, and the capital of the Bank of Madras to Rs. 1,20,00,000, which, with a premium of 25 per cent. would amount altogether to Rs. 6,25,00,000. Out of this capital Mr. Dickson took the present capital of the Bombay Bank. The day might come, the Chairman continued, when all this capital might be used, but it certainly had not come yet and he thought that the scheme which involved its use was unnecessary. On the present occasion it was the Bank of Bombay that was "the sick man," and the Bank of Bengal proposed to absorb it in consequence. He did not say that such was not the best plan which could be adopted, but these two Banks might mak what arrangements they chose for themselves, and he did not see why the Bank of Bengal should wish to absorb the Bank of Madras as well, when it had given no signs of sickness. He believed it was supposed some time ago that the fact of Government having withdrawn the currency business from the Bank showed distrust in it, and the Chairman entered into explanations to show that so far from Government entertaining any distrust of the Bank the extensive financial business entrusted to it by Government, to the extent of some twenty-five lacs, against 15 lacs which they formerly had, exhibited the greatest confidence in their management. The Bank had Branches at Cochin, Calicut, Coconada, Bangalore, Bimlipatam, Bellary, and Ootacamund, and the deposits at these Branches amounted to about 15 lakhs of rupees, and the business carried on by them was calculated to increase the shareholders' dividends. The greatest care was taken by the Directors of the Bank and their agents in carrying on the business of the Branches, under the control of the Head Office, and instead of being a source of loss, as some of the native shareholders seemed to fear they would be, the Branches of the Bank were a source of considerable profit, and he thought that such of his native friends as had not at present much confidence in the remunerative character of some of these Branches might be reassured by this announcement of his. He observed that, in his report, Mr. Dickson said:—

"In too many Banks purely European, the wealthy natives and merchants have of late manifested unmistakeable distrust, and it is submitted with confidence, that in legislating for India, respect must be paid to their usages, habits and prejudices. They have never distrusted the Bank of Bengal. Its extension on a perfectly sound and wider basis, combined with a prolongation of the existing happy combination of official and mercantile experience in the Boards of Directors, will, it is submitted, tend materially to the progress of India."

But he did not think that wealthy natives or merchants had ever distrusted the Bank of Madras. The dividends paid by the Bank of Madras had during the past five years averaged over 11 per cent., while the Bank of Bengal had not exceeded them so much, since they had paid he believed about 12¼ per cent. He believed it was generally supposed if Madras refused to join in the proposed amalgamation, that at the end of the seven years for which the Government were bound to entrust the conduct of their financial business to the Bank, this business would be withdrawn. But he did not join in this belief. It was manifestly to the interest of Government to leave their financial transactions in hands in which they had hitherto been so satisfactorily conducted. Mr. Dickson had said that

"Local Boards would be continued as at present in Bombay and Madras, but the supreme control and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business must rest in, and be laid down by the Board in Calcutta, *i. e.*, that the same rules and conditions under which business is carried on here, must be strictly adhered to and be conformed to by Bombay and Madras; and that power to enforce their due obser vance be specially reserved."

No doubt there would be "Local Boards" in connection with the Head Office at Calcutta, but they would merely be subordinate to that office. At present all the Branches of the Bank of Madras were in a flourishing condition, mainly through the control exercised over them by the Head Office at Madras, but how could it be expected that the business of such outlying stations as Bellary and others could be conducted as efficiently as they are now under a management situated at Calcutta. Were the Madras Bank to join in the amalgamation, the shareholders would, of course, have a participation of the profits of the United Bank, but this also meant a participation of the risks, and he thought they would all agree with him that it more satisfactory that these risks should be incurred by persons who were, as he might say, under the immediate supervision of the local shareholders. Then again, the Bank of Madras had never experienced such fluctuations as had been known in Bombay and Bengal. Mr. Dickson urged that in the proposed United Bank

"Government would have an absolute guarantee for the unvarying management of their Treasuries under one controlling power; a certainty of greater economy in the use and distribution of their balances throughout India; uniform management of the Public Debt under the same safe guards, but with enlarged security, and a powerful agent in aiding them in all their financial measures, not only at the seat of Government, but by combined action throughout the whole country.

But he did not hold with centralization in Banking. It was tr[illegible] the Oriental Bank, which had its Head Office in [illegible] and Branches all over the world, followed th[illegible]em. But its plan was altogether different to that [illegible]e Bank of Madras. In conclusion, the Chairman said, I think we can do our Banking in Madras very much better for ourselves, and I don't think the Government will take away their business so long as the Bank of Madras keeps up its present character. In my opinion we should not hesitate to decline the proposed amalgamation, and decide—to use a well-known expression—to "paddle our own canoe."

The Chairman then proposed the general resolution—"That it is not advisable for the Banks of Madras and Bengal to amalgamate."

Mr. A. Cammiade, in a few brief remarks, in which he denied the substantial value of any sudden rise in Bank shares, and expressed his opinion that no immediate benefits were likely to accrue to shareholders of the Bank of Madras by the proposed amalgamation, seconded the motion of the Chairman, which upon being put to the meeting was carried without a single dissentient hand being raised.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his very able and exhaustive address, the meeting then separated.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

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Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ARTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	as.
The World of Fashion for March 1867	0	12
The London and Paris Book of Fashions ditto	0	12
The Maniac's Secret. A Broken Life. The Cotton Planter's Daughter. Each	0	8
Scott's The Bride of Lammermoor. The Heart of Midlothian. The Fortunes of Nigel.—Each	0	8
History of the English Revolution of 1867. By Lord Macaulay's New Zealander	0	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Companion 1867	0	12
A Fox's Tale. A sketch of the Hunting Field	0	12
Regondi's German Concertina Tutor	0	8
Dick's Complete Shakspeare, with 37 illustrations	1	0
Dickens's Great Expectations	1	8
——— The Uncommercial Traveller	1	8
The Essays of Elia. By C. Lamb	0	12
The Pathfinder. By J. F. Cooper	0	12
Guilty or not Guilty? By author of "The Jilt" &c.	1	8
The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, &c. 2 vols. By Sir S. W. Baker	12	0
Sporting incidents in the life of another Tom Smith, Master of Foxhounds, &c.	6	8
Timbs' the Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1867	3	12
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist. By H. Cockton, Illustrated	3	12
The Village on the Cliff. Illustrated by F. Walker. By author of "The Story of Elizabeth."	9	8
Sir Charles Wood's Administration of Indian affairs 1859 to 1866. By A. West	6	8
Nights in the Harem; or, the Mohaddetyn in the Palace of Ghezire, 2 vols. By Emmeline Lott	15	12
Three Main Military Questions of the Day. By Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., Major Unattached	5	12
Australia as it is. By a Clergyman	5	1[illegible]
Waverley Novels, Vol. 27—Vol. II. Nigel	3	
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg. A Novel	4	8
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady	1	8
The Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy. By Dr. W. Fleming	5	12
Walker's Manly Exercises. Illustrated	3	12
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopæia, 3rd Edition 1866	6	8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine 5th edit 1865	15	12
Dr. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, 1865	21	0
Gray's Anatomy. 4th edition 1866, by T. Holmes	18	12
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy, 6th edition 60	8	0
Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and the Field. New edition. 1866	9	0
Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Doctor 1864	13	12

9th April, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

JOHN BRETHERTON, Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, London, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed to Stables in the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road. There are several airy and roomy loose boxes.

N. B.—Livery and Commission Stables, Horses examined as to soundness and shod on most approved principles.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ROSSELET & Co.—(No. 6, Meadow Street, Fort.)—Beg respectfully to thank their Friends and Customers for their liberal support in the various branches of their Trade, and trust that their constant endeavours and increased facilities will insure the patronage of the Public.

ROSSELET & Co., Agents for several eminent Jewellers and Watchmanufacturers in England and the Continent, have the pleasure to announce that they are now in possession of their new stock for 1867—comprising: London, Paris, and Geneva made Jewelry of the latest and most fashionable patterns and designs in an endless variety, too numerous to mention, and of which R. & Co. invite an early inspection; this jewelry is of the leading manufacturers of Europe, and warranted by Rosselet & Co., to be of fine Gold and superior workmanship.

ROSSELET & Co. have also on view an entirely new and extensive assortment of Single and Double cased WATCHES both for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the greatest possible variety, in Gold and Silver cases, with the latest improvements and highly finished, all made by their Home firm and warranted by Rosselet & Co. to keep correct time and to go thirty hours; also JNO. JONES, Dent's, and McCabe's celebrated Gold and Silver Hunters, Clocks, Musical boxes, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from up-country stations will receive every attention

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MAILS.—HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL hereby gives NOTICE, that, on MONDAY, the 16th September next, at One o'clock, he shall be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between SOUTHAMPTON and ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES and ALEXANDRIA, BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA (as an alternative route with that between Marseilles and Alexandria), and ADEN and YOKOHAMA.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between——and——."

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN TILLEY, Secretary.
General Post Office, March, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA AND BETWEEN SUEZ AND BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby gives NOTICE, that, on THURSDAY the 1st of August next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Calcutta and Yokohama (as an alternative route with that between Aden and Yokohama,) and between Suez and Bombay.

No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day above-mentioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between———and———."

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. S. CHAPMAN Chief Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1867.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed. suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. RANSOMES & SIMS,
IPSWICH AND LONDON,

Beg to inform their friends and clients in India that they will exhibit specimens of their celebrated Machinery, specially adapted for the climate and customs of India, at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

THE PRICES of the various Implements for use in India have been *greatly reduced* without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship, and high quality of materials, which have gained a world-wide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. The Portable Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims are designed so that light weight, easy draught, strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement; and *they are specially celebrated for their small consumption of fuel*, in proportion to the power developed, which is a great desideratum in a country like India, where fuel is extremely scarce.

They are specially adapted for Pumping, Sawing, or Grinding, and for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, &c., and have been awarded special Prizes at the Calcutta, Lucknow, Burdwan, Mymensing, and Rajkote (Kattyawar) Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists using them.

STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY, for Irrigation. Ransomes & Sims have manufactured a large number of Portable and Fixed Steam Pumps for Irrigation, and they were awarded the first prize at the Calcutta Exhibition for the best Machinery for Irrigation.

CORN MILLS. The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, and driven by Portable Engines, are largely used in India, and are specially adapted for grinding all kinds of native produce.

They have been awarded Prizes at all the Exhibitions hitherto held in India.

PLOUGHS are specially constructed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims to suit the wants of the Indian climate and soil, and are adapted to the habits and customs of the natives. A large number of Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. R. & S. for Ploughs, in England, India, and elsewhere.

BULLOCK POWERS, for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, and Pumps, are designed so that the full power of the animals may be developed, at the cheapest cost, and with the lightest weight.

CHAFF CUTTERS, Mills for Grinding Gram, on the most approved construction.

ORDERS may be transmitted through any Merchant or Agent corresponding with England.

Catalogues, Drawings, or Photographs, postfree on application to London or Ipswich, or the Paris Exhibition.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze*.

1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.
1 do. do. do. Pedestals.
1 do. do. do. Mirrors.
2 do. do. Bronze Incense Burners.
1 do. do. Carved Blackwood Couches.
1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
PEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

			p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do.	„	12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse		20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure		29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche		38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale		18	
	Tres-Vieux		25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne		35	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—

SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's	at Rs.	30	per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's	at „	20	„
PORT WINE, Hunt's	at „	20	„

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWNJEE, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS.—Messrs. BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for general supplies, &c., beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers, that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of first quality, selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 Dozen and upwards, discount at the rate of 5 per cent will be allowed.

No. 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Description.		Rs.	A.
SHERRY,	Amontillado	30	0
	Pale Dry	28	0
	Yellow Seal	26	0
	Red Seal	24	0
	Green Seal	18	0
PORT,	Graham's	28	0
	Maxwell's	26	0
	Crown	24	0
	Bombay Bottled	18	0
CLARET,	Marceaux	28	0
	Leoville	24	0
	La Rose	20	0
	Medoc	15	0
CHAMPAGNE	Mumm's Qts.	38	0
	Do. Pts.	24	0
	Different Sorts	30	0
GINGER WINE	Crabbie's	18	0
	Curacoa	36	0
	Mareschino	36	0
	Noyeau	36	0
	Sherry Brandy	24	0
	Do. Cordial	13	0
BRANDY	Pinet Castillon	28	0
	Martell's	28	0
	Hennessy's	28	0
	Queen Morton's	24	0
	Common Assorted	12	15
	Fine Old Jamaica Rum	20	0
	Gin, Large Flask	30	0
	Do. Small Do.	20	0
OLD TOM	Booth's	20	0
	Swaine Bourde's	18	0
	Whiskey, Scotch	22	0
BEER	Tennent's Qts.	6	0
	Do. Pts.	4	0
	Allsopp's Qts.	5	8
	Do. Pts.	3	8
PORTER	Tennent's Qts.	6	0
	Do. Pts.	4	0
TEAS—BLACK.			
	Finest Souchong 3 parcels in 1 lb.	1	8
	Souchong 1 lb. Tin	2	0
	Rose Pekoe	1	12
	Orange Pekoe	1	8
	Hyson Green	2	0
	Flowery Pekoe	2	0
	Congou	1	4
CHINA PRESERVES per Jar		8	0
CIGAR and CHEROOTS No. 2 Manilla per 1,000		40	0
Do.	Do. per bundle	0	8

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases,	at Rs.	22 0	p. doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„	18 0	„
Cognac „ Do.	„	16 0	„

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. .... „ 32 „
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	„ 40 0	„ 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.	„ 23	„
Do. Moselle Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret No. 2	„ 25	„
Do. Do. No. 3	„ 23	„
Ronaldson's Do.	„ 28	„
Do. Do.	„ 22	„
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey	„ 36	„

REMINGTON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.
Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO LET (with immediate possession) one OFFICE ROOM, and one GODOWN, lately vacated by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited). Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on Cumbala Hill, now under the occupation of R. H. SHOWELL, Esq. It has a splendid Drawing Room, oil painted, with a large Dining Room and Two Bed Rooms, surrounded by a spacious Verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, now under the occupation of J. BEATTIE, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE SHOP, suitable for a Dubash, for Rs. 80. Also a SMALL GODOWN for Rs. 40, for further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Large, Comfortable HOUSE situated in Hornby Row, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the sea. It has a large Drawing Room, oil-painted with three Bed Rooms. It could also be let furnished if required, for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Three STORIED HOUSE in Church Gate Street, with a GODOWN on the Ground Floor. It has two separate Cookrooms and the Top Floor is partly facing the sea; for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February, 1867

FOR SALE, on Commission, one new SODA-WATER MACHINE by SAMSON BARNETT, complete, Rs. 1,000. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, on Commission, one rich White and Green Gilted DESERT SET for 36 persons. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—A Sociable, by McNAUGHTON and SMITH, and a pair of Arab Horses, 15 hands high, very quiet. To be sold together or separately. The Horses go in single as well as double Harness. They were also used in Saddle and one of them goes in Taudum—can be seen at 24 hours Notice.
BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE.
11th April, 1867.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at thier above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Wines of the most approved Brand.
Beers and Porter of do. do do.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867.

SALE OF VALUABLE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, GARDEN, &c. AT BABOOLA TANK.—Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. (unless previously disposed of by private Contract) will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Garden, with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied Large Bungalow, out houses, Stable, Water wells, &c. &c. standing thereon, situate at the Baboola Tank, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Public lane or Road, on or towards the West by Baboola Tank, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by a house and premises, formerly in the possession of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shergee, and registered in the Assessment Book under No. 1.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan of the Property, apply to the Auctioneers.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April 1867. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, LATE OF MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE KHAMBATTA.—By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with two bungalows and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 3,356 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the North partly by the ground of Fabrico of N. S. de Esperance and the Falkland Road, on or towards the South by the drain of the Grant Road, on or towards the East by the gutter or drain of the Grant and Falkland Road, and on or towards the West by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece or parcel of Land or Ground is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 156.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application either to G. F. RIMINGTON, Esq., Solicitor, or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FOUR STORIED DWELLING HOUSE IN MODEE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.—Under instruction from the MORTGAGEE, and on account and at the risk of COWASJEE SORABJEE SOORTY, the MORTGAGOR, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or pucka built large four-storied Dwelling House standing thereon situate within the Fort of Bombay, in Mody Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East by the Rampart Row, on the West by the Mody Street, on the North by the House of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the South by the Agiary Lane. The said Land is Registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 758 and the said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts and Buggies, Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamesons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Brid'es for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light hansom Cab with folding leather head.

Just Landed ex "City of Canton."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark, green lining with Morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

Properties of several Gentlemen.

Two Mail Phaetons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.

Two ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London, and W. Kinross.

One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.

Property of an Officer.

A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windover.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 17th April, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, SCANTLINGS, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, the undermentioned Burmah Teak Timber:—

200 Teak Squares 1 Class.
200 „ „ 2 „
600 „ Planks 1 „
600 „ „ 2 „
50 Tons Scantlings of sizes.
30 „ Boards „
50 „ Battens „

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the times and places below stated, the following valuable Properties:—

Lots 1, 2, and 3, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Sweet Batty Ground or Land, situate, lying and being at Parell in the sub-district of Mahim in the Town of Bombay on the Northern side of Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, containing by admeasurement 3283 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 42, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Property of Mutturadass Vussonjee, on or towards the South by the Public Road leading Bombay to Mahim, and on or towards the West by the Property of Wittoba Mankojee.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Sweet Batty Land or Ground with the trees growing and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parell, in the sub-district of Mahim, in the Town of Bombay, and on the Southern side of Parell Road, which said piece of Ground and premises contain by admeasurement 11,471 square yards or thereabouts and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 42, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the South by the property of Norowjee Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Poorshotum Pranjeevun, and on or towards the West by the property of Wittoba Mankajee.

LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of Batty Land or Government vacant Ground, situate, lying and being at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon in the Town of Bombay within the area enclosed the, Bombay Race-course and egistered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 159 and containing by admeasurement 5700 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East, by the Batty ground of De Martin Thomas Esquire, on or towards, the West by the Batty ground of Nurseydass Goculdass, an or towards the North by the Batty ground of Nurseydass Goculdass, and Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass, and on or towards the South by the Batty ground of Ballajee Trimbuckjee and others.

LOTS 4 & 5.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

LOT 4.—All that piece or parcel of Ground with the messuage, tenement, and stable, standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the Northern side of Framjee Cowasjee Tank, 2nd Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, known by No. 26, formerly in the occupation of Rustomjee Muncherjee Putloo, and now in that of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and that of Pension and Tax under No. 215, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Oart of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, on or towards the South by the Public Road, called Framjee Cowasjee Tank, 2nd Lane, on or towards the East by the property of the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Stable standing thereon, and the vacant Ground adjoining, situate, lying, and being on the southern side of Framjee Cawasjee Tank, 2nd Lane in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the Town of Bombay, known as No. 25, containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts, formerly in the occupation of Eduljee Wookerjee and now in the occupation of Dinshaw Ardaseer Daver, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Property of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, and partly by Pallonjee Hormusjee, on or towards the South by the said Public Road called Framjee Cowasjee Tank 2nd Lane, on or towards the East by the Property of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, and on or towards the West by the Property of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mahomed Ally,

About 400 tons of Teak Squares ex-*Amity*.

SALE OF LARGE SIZED BORNEO WOOD AND HAWRU PINE LOGS AND SCANTLINGS, TEAK, BOARDS PLANKS, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder,

80 Logs of large sized Borneo Wood up to 60 ft. long and 22 inches square.
70 Logs of Hawru Pine from New Zealand up to 60 ft long and 40 inches square.
200 Logs Pine up to 50 ft. long and 20 inches square.
500 Pieces of Hawru Pine Scantlings, in lots.
50 Tons of Teak, boards in lots to suit purchasers.
150 Tons of Teak Planks do. do. up to 45 feet long and 30 inches broad.

Catalogues with full particulars will shortly be published.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz:—

7 Bales Grey Jacconets.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
10 Bales Grey Domestics.
13 „ „ Shirtings.
3 Cases T. R. Hankerchiefs.
3 „ Chintz Sarries.
3 cases of Prints.
5 „ Dyed Prints.
3 „ Woollen Prints.
50 Superior Turbans with Gold end for Native Gentlemen.
20 Bales Grey Jacconets.
20 „ „ Shirtings.
3 „ „ Lonzips.

And any other Goods that may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 17th April, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Madapollams, Chintz, &c. &c.

ALSO

On account and risk of Mahdowjee and Shapoorjee.
P | T/B—6 Cases, 600 Pieces, White Jacconets, 20 yards 30 inches.
On account and risk of Kurjee Lukmidass.
X—5 Bales, 500 Pieces Grey Printers, 60 yds. 7 lbs. 2 oz.
X—3 „ 275 „ „ Madapollams 32 in. 3 lbs. 4 oz.
On account and risk of Emambhoy Khutibhoy.
X—16 Bales, 2000 Pieces, Grey Madapollams, 32 in. 3 lbs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "SOOLTANA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hajee Meerza Sufi Misky, and by the consent of the Agent in Calcutta, Aga Meerja Abdool Curim Seerajee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

Ship *Sooltana* with her masts, sails, &c.

Ship now lies at Boree Bunder, 502 Tons, and can now be inspected by intending purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Official Assignee, in re Solliman Moladina at his shop in Juckuria Street, bundles of Raw Twine, boxes of Crackers, Shawls Silk, Pimpelmool Coizon, a Treasury Chest, Scales, Weights &c., remaining unsold from last Saturday's Sale.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

4 Travelling Cranes capable of lifting one Ton each just landed.
No. 5, Forbes Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

Japanese Cabinet, Japanese Bronze and China Vases, Bronze Clock, Revolving Breech-loading Rifle, Revolving Pistol, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian Glassware, Round and Oblong Marble Slabs of different sizes, ullaged Champagne, Soap, Pictures,

7 Pieces Tarlaton Cloth.
3 „ Woollen Tweed.
30 „ Cotton Printed Handkerchives.
1 Case Printing Cards large size.
2 Sets Double Harness plated, and any other goods that may be offered

On TUESDAY, 23rd instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction on the premises described below at Matharpacady near Mazagon, unless previously disposed of by private contract, pursuant to instructions received from the Delhi Bank, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Angelin Valiandares and Merwanjee Nanabhoy, the Mortgagors. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by recent admeasurement 6,197½ square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, bungalow, shed, stable, hereditaments and premises standing upon a part of the said land or ground, together with the garden, trees, plants, plantations, well and premises, and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, situate at Matharpacady near or leading to the premises late the Government Gunpowder Manufactory, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded on the North and West by the property belonging to Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on the East by property belonging to the Mazagon Reclamation Company, and on the South by a public road.

On THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Rampart Row.

3 Cases Turkey Sponge.
15 Silver Watches,
4 Gold Guard Chains,
1 „ Curb Chain,
1 „ Necklet,
94 Silver Curb Chains.
24 „ Neck Chains.
70 „ Albert Chains.
20 Gold Curb Chains.
10 „ Guard Chains.
21 „ Albert Chains.
77 „ Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
200 Dozen German Silver Teaspoons small.
200 „ do. do. Large.
50 „ do. Salt Spoons.
25 „ do. Desert Spoons.
25 „ do. Table Spoons.
25 „ do. Extra Large.
2 „ do. Fiddle pattern Soup Spoon.
2 „ do. King pattern do.
6 „ do. Bronze Powder Flasks.
2 „ do. Copper Powder Flasks.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 single-seated Brougham, Shigram, Tranters, Breech-loading Revolver, (a new invention,) Cheroots, Lamas of Burmah and Manilla, and Cigar shapes.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN,
LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling*, *refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa.—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed two or three times a day upon the abdomen, and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued, and excessive action safely restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart-sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment, a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of these remedies.

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